177 South Clark-st., Chicago. The oldest institu-tion in the United States, chartered expressly for the cure of Private, Chronic, and Special Discasse of boll sexes. A staff of eminent Professors in attendance. Committee of the Committee of th

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

CARRIAGES.

We are selling at greatly reduced prices,

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS. CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COUPELETS,

Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented\*), and can with each be lowered and raised with the finger. with the finger.
We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in

No infringement of our rights under the aboutent, will be allowed. H. KILLAM & CO., 29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn. C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

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LACKAWANNA

(Best quality), for sale at the following prices : Large Egg, - - \$7.50 per Ton.

Small Egg, - - 7.50 per Ton. Chestnut, - - 7.75 per Ton. Range, - - - 8.00 per Ton.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

BRANCH OFFICES, 100 Dearborn-st. 772 South Clark-st.

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TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW

Room 10, Tribune Building. FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. We will loan \$25,000 to \$100,000 on busine property at SEVEN. On hand to loan at9, \$80 \$1,000, \$1,200, \$2,300; at 8, \$2,000, \$2,500. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

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By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.

Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,
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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Iransatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spiendid vessels on this father than any other than any other than continent (being more southern than any other than any

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. Thee BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The 20. 42. North River, foot of Canal st. New York.
TALE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Thursday, June 12
TALE OF YIRGINIA. Thursday, June 12
STATE OF YIRGINIA. Thursday, June 23
STATE OF NEVADA. Thursday, June 24
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabla, 82
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St. according to accommodation. Return the Sterage as to west rates. Apply to J. WARRAUK, No.
Market, R.C.
Market, Chicago.

STAR BALL LINE. UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Saling monthly from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. T.
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, calling
at St. John's, Porto Rico.
JOHN SHAMALL, 2,500 tons...... Wednesday, May St
J. H. WALKER, 2,700 tons...... Wednesday, May St
J. H. WALKER, 2,700 tons..... Saturday, July
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Laseinger accommodations first-class.
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agenta.
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agenta.
Get Pinesis. New York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. New York and Glasgow:

ALSATIA, June 13, 2p. m. ANCHORIA, June 17, noon
ALSATIA, June 10, 3p. m. | CALIFORNIA, Je 24, 3pm

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New York to London:

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, London,
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, London,
Cabina, \$65 to \$50, according to accommodations.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

National Line of Steamships. NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT. May 13 ENGLAND. June 3
THE QUEEN. May 27 SPAIN. June 10

CANADA. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CADin passage, \$400, \$70, and \$80 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
Eastes of passage—From New York to Southsmpton,
London, Have, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second
cabin, \$600; gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight
of passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristoi (England) direct.

80MERSET, Western. Wednesday, June 74.

ARAGON, Symons. Saturday, June 24.

Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30.

Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, \$38.

Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Contral Hallroad.

WANTED. To MASONS—WANTED—ABOUT 600 BUILDERS and hewers for Greenock (Scotland) new Parochial Buildings, and for Port Glasgow New Calcidonian Railway Station. Shed accommodations for builders and house accommodation at the works. Wages, 69d per 1700 Jean' employment to steady workmen. Apply 90 PMN COOHILL & SON, Contractors, Green Colland, 1900 Contractors, Green 1900 Cont WASHINGTON.

A Senatorial Vote Which Is Thought to Indicate Future Action.

Belief that the Session To-Day Will Stretch Far into the Night.

The House Naval Stoics Rummaging 1,400 Pounds of Old Telegrams.

Further Concerning the Onslaught Now Threatening Kerr's Reputation.

The Republican Senators Determined to Have Larger Appropriations or None.

BELKNAP.

A STRAW,
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The Senate,
sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adopted yesterday the following: Ordered. That the Senate proceed on Monday next, after consideration, to vote on the pending question,—that of jurisdiction,—and any amend-ment that may be proposed thereto,

Morton desired to postpone the vote until Friday next at 1 o'clock, and, when he was defeated, moved to lay the above order on the table. This also failed, by the following vote, which is reproduced because it is believed to in-dicate. to a degree, at least, the manner in which the Senate will divide on the main question:

YEAS. Morrill (Me.), Robertson,

The order quoted above does not fix the hour at which the Senate is to begin to vote, so that the session is likely to continue far into the night and possibly until noon on Tuesday. It is still generally believed the Senate will decide it has jurisdiction, but the majority will be small and will depend on the number of absentees. After this question is settled, the Senate will probably proceed with the regular legislative business in order to finish the Appropriation bills by the 1st of July and continue the trial of the ex-Secretary while the Conference Committees are arranging the differences between the two Houses. The general sentiment among Republican Senators seems to be that the House ought to remain in session until a verdict in the Belknap case is reached.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WHAT ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH ACTUALLY
TESTIFIED TO.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The report that Admiral Goldsborough's testimony showed that the Navy Department, in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, had incurred indebtedness beyond the amount of the current apnot reveal the slightest irregularity or violation of law. The point of his testimony out of which the charge was tortured is that the Bureau has projected work in the way of rebuilding and repairing vessels which, if carried out according to the plans, will cost \$1,400,000 more than has yet been appropriated for the Bureau. No contracts have, however, been made for any expenditures beyond the provisions of law. The repairing of vessels is very much like the repairing of a house. Plans may be made for changes and additions which would require two or three years to be fully carried out; some portions may be done this year, and some next, or the work may be so arranged that the parts not completed this year may be omitted altogether: or if more work is needed than can be done or if more work is needed than can be done
this year the repairs can be made in part, so
far as sufficient appropriations are provided,
to be continued next year if further appropriations are made. It would be a very easy matter
to plan work which would cost \$14,000,000, and
that would be no violation of law. If the appropriations are not made, the work of repairs will
have to stop with the expenditures provided for
in the appropriation bill.

priations are not made, the work of repair with have to stop with the expenditures provided for in the appropriation bill.

An explanation is also made of the charge that approved bills payable out of current appropriations have been returned to the contractors, who made out their bills in such form as to receive their pay from the succeeding appropriations. It is stated that in these instances the number or supplies purchased were for the succeeding year, and not properly chargeable to the appropriations against which the bills had been in the first instance approved. There seems to be in this latter case some question as to what is the proper construction of the law, but, in regard to the matter concerning which Goldsborough testified, neither the haw nor the facts constitute any charge against the Department.

THE SECRETARY SLETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

Secretary Robeson has written, in reply to the recent letter of Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

of an American citizen, I still await the action of your Committee. Your obedient servent

your Committee. Your obelient servant,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs say they have only two more witnesses to summon before they complete the testimony in their investigations, namely: Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter. The Secretary has not yet, however, signified his intention to appear, as the Committee have not complied with his request to conduct the examination with open doors.

doors.

A GIGANTIC NOSING SCHEME.

New YORK, May 28.—Some 1,400 pounds of old telegrams recently disposed of as waste-paper by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company were yesterday obtained by a Congressional official, and go to Washington for the use of the House Naval Committee. They are said to contain the original telegrams of A. G. Cattell and George M. Robeson as individual and as Secretary, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and individual members of that firm, during the months of September and October, 1873.

SPEAKER KERR.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLACKEN HIS NAME. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Green, the exofficer who was appointed on the recommenda-tion of Speaker Kerr, in 1806, made a statement before Clymer's Committee yesterday. It con-firmed the verson already telegraphed, and contained considerable new matter. He was here trying, through Senator Harris, of New York,

tained considerable new matter. He was here trying, through Senator Harris, of New York, to secure an appointment in the army, but was meeting with no success. Harney, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, told him he knew a Congressman who could fix matters, but it would cost him \$500 or \$600. He then introduced him to Kerr, at the Capitol, who asked him to call at his room and talk the matter over. This he did, though nothing that passed between Mr. Kerr and himself contained the faintest allusion to money. Subsequently, Mr. Kerr went with him to the War Department and indorsed his application. In due time he was appointed. Mr. Kerr looked after the matter, and had the commission forwarded to him. After his confirmation Green paid the money named to Harney, and the latter gave him to undorstand it had been

PAID TO KERR.

The witness stated that, some weeks since, he had been twice approached in New York by persons acting in the interest of Mr. Kerr, and asked to denythewhole story and make affidavit to it. This, however, he had refused to do. Harney has telegraphed that he will be here in the morning, and the Committee will meet to examine him. The Committee is informed that he will swear positively that he paid the money he received to Mr. Kerr. The matter is exciting much attention here to-day, though, up to the time Green testified, little was thought of it, as Mr. Kerr's standing here for perfect honesty is as high as that of any man on either side of the House. He claims that he did not compromise himself in this case in the slightest degree.

the Democrats had a majority, when Fitzhugh, also a native of Virginia, was dismissed for stupidity, after having been indicted for arson, larceny, and perjury. In both cases the discharged persons were succeeded by Jerseymen.

DAVID BLAKELY,
notwithstanding the representation in his own paper that he has been maligned in the Miss Sweet matter, will find that the Committee will make a very damaging report against him, unless he has something by which he can convict Miss Sweet, Ben Campbell, and Gen. Baker of perjury. The Committee will not summon Blakely, but will hear his statement if he vojunteers to come here to make it.

of perjury. The Committee will not summon Blakely, but will hear his statement if he vojunteers to come here to make it.

Maj. Ben P. Runkle, a retired officer of the army, who was dismissed several years ago, has been partially restored to service on a full investigation in the Attorney-General and Judge Advocate General's office. He was a disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, and, to cover up frauds among superior officers of the Bureau here, he was made a scapegoot, tried and dismissed. The Secretary of War, General of the Army, and President, now agree that he was illegally arrested, unfairly tried, and that he was innocent of the charges brought against him.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Springer's Committee on State Department expenditures will resume the investigation which was stopped for the Emma Mine affair, and Springer has subpenaed Gen. F. A. Starling, of Chicago, a former special Treasury Agent in Europe. Starling resigned some months ago, and is now making a tour of the world. Springer is not likely to get him. The charges against George Seward, United States Minister to China, will be investigated. The Committee will also examine some of Seward's accounts at the State Department as to the legality of which some doubts have been raised.

DEMOCRATIC CLERKS TO BE SLAUGHTERED. It is stated, in view of the fact that the Dem-

some doubts have been raised.

DEMOCRATIC CLERKS TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

It is stated, in view of the fact that the Democrats propose to cripple the Government service by cutting down the necessary clerical force in the Departments, that the heads of Departments have decided to make the discharges ordered by the House from the Democratic clerks only.

POLITICAL.

Blaine and That Northern Pacific Railroad Affair.

The Letters, and Mr. Blaine's Reply Thereto.

The State Journal on the Illinois Platform.

Leader of the House.

Politics in the States of Kansas and Mississippi.

THAT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD APPAIR.

The following correspondence appeared in the New York Sun (Dem.) on the morning of the

New York Sun (Dem.) on the morning of the 27th inst.

To the Editor of the Sun.

Bosron, Mass., May 25.—I inclose to you copies of a letter and receipt, the originals of which were signed by the Hon. James G. Blaine, which he will not deny. In consequence of Mr. Blaine's letter, I invested \$5,000, which formed a portion of the amount receipted for by Mr. Blaine. For some reason Mr. Blaine was unable to deliver the stocks and bonds according to his contract, and, after more than a year, and with some difficulty. I succeeded in recovering my proportion of the contribution. I do not wish, however, to find fault with Mr. Blaine for the failure of the Northern Pacific scheme. It was well arranged, and if Jay Cooke had been able to sell the bonds at 90, those who controlled the franchise would have got the Government lands free from incumbrance, which, as Mr. Blaine expressed it, would have been a "splendid thing" to do; and I have no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Blaine's assurance that "at the worst" it would have been "far more valuable than the Union Pacific"; and we all know how "that would leave it." As it has resulted, however, the Credit Mobilier operation was the better one, and Mr. Blaine's sagacity was at fault in not foreseeing the sad fate of Jay Cooke. Mr. Blaine, in his recent very astisfactory vindication of himself in Congress from charges which, it seems, falsely connected him with Mr. Caldwell, uttered the following moral reflection: "Whenever concealment is desirable, avoidance is advisable; and I do not know any better test to apply to the honor and fairness of a business transaction." When I read this sentence, it occurred to me that I had been concealing my share of this transaction already too long, and I felt an almost irresistible limplies to oboy the wise precept of this teacher of ethics. Hence this letter. "Keep my name quet, mentioning it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell, who seems to have been selling some other "small fivers" of this sort to that sagacious financier, Col. Scott. Very t

of the House. He claims that he did not compromise himself in this case in the slightest degree.

NOTES AND NEWS.
DR. NICHOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Fribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—It is expected that the Insane Asylum Committee will recomment asylum of intentional wrong-doing, but that it will recommend that he shall cease to be connected with so many outside in the Government. Asylum of intentional wrong-doing, but that it will recommend that he shall cease to be connected with so many outside in the Government institution, and that all appropriations hereafter be disbursed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The APROPRIAN INSTOLLO.

The Democratic theory is that, by adopting such a policy, the approaching the close of the fiscal year and policy, the approaching the close of the fiscal year will fonce the Republicans to accept the Democratic bills in order to prevent a stoppage of the machinery of the Government. The Republicans senators state that in this the Democratic bills in order to prevent a stoppage of the machinery of the Government. The Republican Senators state that in this the Democratic bills in order to prevent a stoppage of the machinery of the Government. The Republican Senators state that in this the Democratic bills in order to prevent a stoppage of the machinery of the Government. The Republican Senators state that in this the Democratic bills in order to prevent a stoppage of the machinery of the Government is crippled, it is on account of Democratic legislation.

The Gamissal of Fitshugh has called attention to a singular historical coincidence in the history of the American Congress. Only two elective officers have ever been dismissed from 1 the thouse. The first was in the Congress just before the War, when Robert Hackey, of Virginia, Democratic Doorkeeper, was dismissed for stupidity, after having been indicted for arson, larce in young the proposed in the Miss. Sweet, Ben Campbell, and Gen. Baker.

Not with a proposed in the Miss. Sweet, Ben Campbell, and Gen. Baker of persons

[Confidential.]

Boston, Dec. 1, 1870.—Received of Warren Fisher, Jr., twenty-five thousand dollars in trust, in consideration of which I am to deliver to said Fisher properly authenticated certificates of an interest in the North Facific Rallway Company equivalent to one-eighth (%) part of one of the twenty-four (24) principal shares in which the franchise stock of said Comphny are divided. Certificates to be in the name of Elisha Atkins.

Witness my hand.

J. G. BLAINE.

(Private)

Office of Adams Sugaal-Refiner, 24 India Street, Boston, Nov. 8, 1871.—My Dear Aquila: Not having seen or heard from you recently, and being very anxions that you should recover your money back from Mr. Blaine, I inclose you a form of letter which I wish you to send to him at once. If he gets to Washington there will be considerable delay in getting at him, and I do not wish any futher delay in having the matter settled. This letter which I inclose has been submitted to Mr. Atkins, and it meets with his approval in every respect. Make my regards to your father and wife, and drop me a line when you are coming to the city. I remain yours, etc.

Mr. Blaine's address is the Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me. Also a copy of Mr. Blaine's letter of Nov. 25, 1870, on the basis of which you made your purchase; also his receipt, dated Dec. 1, for amount of payment, is herein inclosed.

[The letter and receipt referred to by Mr. Fisher in his postacript are those published above.]

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Ex-Speaker Blaine, in reply to inquiries concerning the letters in the New York Sun to-day [printed

mither the New Yor the facts consistent to preparament.

The section of the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, as f

Col. Morrison's Complete Failure as

THE SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL ON THE PLATFORM.

The Springfield Journal is not pleased with the mess of trash dished up by the Convention Committee, and called the Illinois Republican "jejune, shambling, ungrammatical, full of ad-jectives and hyperbole, to a degree scarcely pordonable." The Journal proceeds to analyze the mess of ungrammatical stuff by sections:

of ungrammatical stuff by sections:

The statement that "the inherent sovereignty of man leads to a republican form of government, as that form furnishing the surest guaranty of impartial protection to property, liberty, and life, "appears to be a sad travesty upon the stirring words of Jefferson, and a dismal fallure in the effort to state, in terse and well-chosen language, a philosophical proposition in the science of government. The concluding sentence of the section simply repeats, with increased verbosity, the language of the second article of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and it would puzzle any one to tell why we should be called upon to formally set out the organic law of the nation, or any part of it, to be adopted or rejected by a State Convention.

In regard to the bloody-shirt plank it says: In regard to the bloody-shirt plank it says:

tion, or any part of it, to be adopted or rejected by a State Convention.

In regard to the bloody-shirt plank it says:

We submit, if the Republican policy of the nation has resulted, logically, "in the death, by violence, of at least five thousand Unionists, white and black," that it is a most munlerous policy, and ought to be abandoned at once. But is the statement true? Does any Republican believe it? Most assuredly not. The murders that have reduced the Southern States to something like the darkest days of Italian crime have not resulted from Republican policy, but from the unsubdued and bloodthirsty traitors who, failing to destroy the Government by open resistance, have resorted to the knife, the bludgeon, and the pistol. The statement, as it stands, cannot, and will not, be indorsed by any Republican. If the States are "relegated back" to the control of the citizens thereof, is that in any sense at war with human rights, and the rights of the citizens of the States?

Sec. 3 is most remarkable in its assumption that a Republican President could be so blind as not to see that it is a plain duty to enforce the laws made under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution. It would seem that, under the thin disguise of this section, as unfriendly delegate supposed he was mortally wounding Secretary Bristow, by fastening on him the charge of unfriendliness to the execution of the laws in aid of the enforcement of the amendments referred to.

In the sixth section proper praise is meted out to the President for his efforts to purify the public service; but why, slid the Committee so studiousity ignore all allusions to the faithful, honest, earnest Secretary of the Treasury' Is it fair, honest and right to rob a public servant of his hardly-earned and well-deserved praise, and wholly transfer the works of his hands and credit therein to another? The country must know that, until Secretary Bristow came into office, robbery and Rings were far too prevalent in the public service. It was to hi

and fidelity" than gentlemen who deal in such weak rhetoric at his expense, and we venture to further remark that, when he undertakes to execute the laws, he will not be guilty of the solecism, in describing the enforcement of the law, of speaking of the Amendments of the Constitution and the enactments of Congress thereunder, regulating the conduct of men, as "these great public trusts."

The platform, taken together, shows that there were on the Committee that reported it some weak men who wanted to "pitch into somebody"; that, generally, the eight sections were agreed to, and some one appointed to put them together in intelligible English; that whoever undertook the task of revision made an almost complete failure of it, and managed mainly to inject his own barren style and weak malice into all but two sections. Of these weak features of the production it may be safely said, "It is dangerous to stand on the

MORRISON. HIS PAILURE AS A CONGRESSMAN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. EAST St. Louis, Ill., May 26.—There is quite a general disposition to retire the Hon. W. R. forrison from Congress this fall as the Repre-

easily have purchased it had I been willing, but I did not deem such investment advisable for me to make. From first to last, in all legislation touching the Pacific Kaliroada, I never had an interest of a penny in one of them, nor in any of their branches, directly or indirectly. In a private letter, if anyther, where, and interest was offered me with brilliant promises of great profits, I declared that I could not touch it. I think the Swe, in publishing this private letter, has applied a valuable proof of my official integrity in the matter."

"All these attacks," resumed Blaine, after a slight pause, "are intended to impress the people with the belief that I have large wealth, and that it has been acquired since I entered Congress. The moderate property which I own was almost wholly derived from fortunate investment in coal-lands in my native Monongabela Valley in Western Pennsylvania, made some years before I first ran for Congress. I notice many papers, whose editors never saw me, and know nothing of my affairs, glibly pout to property down at a round million. The utmost my property down at a round million. The utmost my property down at a round million. The utmost my property down at all things considered, I am not to-day as well off pecuniarily as I was the day I entered Congress, in December, 1963. Had I not remained in Congress I would to-day, in my judgment, have a large fortune, as the business enterprises which were at my command, if I could have attended to them, would have resulted most favorably. But every friend who knows me knows that neither my income nor my expenditure, nor my habits of life, imply or suggest the possession of a fortune, or of anything indeed beyond a moderate competency."

THAT PLATPORM.

THE SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL ON THE PLATPORM.

The springfeld Journal is not pleased with the seas of trash dished up by the Convention Committee, and called the Illinois Republican

ITS ENTRY INTO NATIONAL POLITICS

NEW YORK, May 28.—It is stated that a Grand
Council of the American League was recently
organized in Philadelphia, in which twenty-one organized in Philadelphia, in which twenty-one States were represented by two delegates from the Grand Council of each State, and that a committee was appointed to call a National Conference to meet at Philadelphia the 19th of July, to act upon nominations for President and Vice-President. A former Majorand Vice-President. A former MajorGeneral of Volunteers
Grand President of the Council.
A delegation was appointed to attend the Council.
A delegation was appointed to attend the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions in the Interest of the League. An address was delivered from a 
prominent ex-Governor, and it was resolved to 
issue an address calling upon all Americans to vote 
in favor of Americans ruling America and the Bible 
in the public schools without compromise. A 
National Committee-room was ordered established 
at Philadelphia after July 1, and the Conference 
adjourned to meet July 4 in Boston.

KANSAS.

A STRONG BRISTOW SENTIMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 26.—I see so much misrepresentation in our papers relating to the po-litical preferences of the delegation from this State to Cincinnati, I thought it best that some of Mr. Bristow's friends should know the real facts in the case. Being a member of the State Central Committee, and being in attendance at the Convention at Topeka on the 24th inst., give me some opportunity to know whereof I speak.
Mr. Bristow has a large following in this State.
The Third Congressional District (Brown's) is nearly a unit for him. The two delegates are nearly a unit for him. The two delegates are Bristow men. The First District (Phillips') is Blaine. The Second District (Gordon's) is about equally divided. Mr. Bristow's friends need have no fears about the four delegates at large. Mr. Thatcher and Judge Sears are among the ablest men in the State, and elected solely on the ground of personal merit, and their first choice is for the "best and strongest ticket." Judge Horton and Senator Martingaie are also able men. The former is Blaine, the latter Blaine or Bristow. The friends of Bristow claim four certain and probably five, of Blaine, the latter Blaine or Bristow. The former is Blaine, the latter Blaine or Bristow. The friends of Bristow claim four certain and probably five, of the delegation. As an indication of the overwhelming Blaine sentiment that the Champion and other papers claim, the vote on the milk-and-water no-instruction resolution offered by Cobb shows. It required five hours of wrangling to get it through, with a minority of the Convention voting for it. Mr. A. L. Rodden, delegate to Cincinnati from the Third District, moved to lay the Blaine reached to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file, and the vote resulted 103 ayes, 107 nays. Mr. Kelly, of Sedgewick, moved to adjournesse file surprise in railroad circles, though it was generally known that Mr. Joy initnded to resignation of Mr. J. F. Joy as President of the Michigan Central Railroad, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, created considerable surprise in railroad circles, though it was generally known that Mr. Joy initnded to resignation of Mr. Joy in the surprise in railroad circles, though it was generally known that Mr. Joy initnded to resignation of Mr. Joy in the surprise in railroad circles, though the surprise in r

a general disposition to retire the Hon. W. R. Morrison from Congress this fall as the Representative of this (the Seventh) Congressional District. As one of the so-called leaders of the Democratic House, Mr. Morrison is losing ground rapidly in public estimation, and, like most of the members of this Congress, he has proved himself incompetent to secure any important or useful legislation in the interest of the country. The great furore of excitement raised over Morrison's abilities by a few irresponsible scribblers has fully died out, and Morrison is now discovered to be just what his most intimate friends, who are anything like competent judges of human nature, always knew he was,—a moderately honest, but a rather stupid, man, who is utterly incapable of making a respectable speech in Congress. His claqueurs raised the stupid falsehood that the reason Morrison couldn't speak in Congress was because when in the war he received a Rebel bullet in his lungs; but this couldn't be the case, unless his lungs were in his posterior, for this was the organ which suffered by a Rebel shot, when Morrison happened to have that important function in his physical economy bearing upon the fee. That fatal shot never affected his capacity to speak; it is not a want of lung-force, but rather of brain-force, which renders our members of the oon with the conding is required (we have 25,000 majority) but union of party. Go to work at once; organize; let there be no dissensions among us, and our efforts are sure to be crowned with success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, May 28.—The Independent-Democratic County Convention met at the Opera-House Saturday noon, made nominations for county officers, and adopted resolutions. The attendance was large. D. P. Vinton, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, was put on the ticket for the same position. A Republican was also named as a candidate for Treasper.

was put on the ticket for the same position. A Republican was also named as a candidate for Treasurer.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Tribuna.\*\*

\*\*WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—News from West Virginia is that the Democratic Convention that meets early next month will indorse Gov. Allen and adopt inflation resolutions.

\*\*GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH.\*\*

Ex-Congressman Paine, of Georgia, arrived here to-day, and says that the South is for Hancock, but will vote for any man at St. Louis. The financial question at the South is not considered of special importance.

\*\*POLITICAL ROTES.\*\*

Whatever there may be in the Illinois victory of Blaine that is discouraging to those who have hoped to see the Republican party so reform itself as to be worthy of public confidence and continuance in possession of the National Administration, it is a tolerably thumping reply to the prostration of the President before the heathen gods of Pennsylvania.—Cincinnati

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BAILROAD NEWS.

The Long-Deferred Tumble in Fares on the Trunk Lines.

Rates Between All Terminal Points Reduced Nearly Two-Fifths.

The Reported Resignation of Mr. Joy Officially Confirmed.

A BREAK IN PASSENGER RATES. New York, May 28.—It is announced that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will reduce their passenger rates to-morrow to the following figures: New York and Chicago, from \$25 to \$17; New Yoek and Chicago, from \$25 to \$17; New Yoek and Chichanti, \$15; New York and Indianapolis, \$16; New York and St. Louis, \$22; New York and Louisville, \$19; New York and Detroit, \$13. The alleged reason for the reduction is that rival lines out of Boston have been running first-class express passengers on emigrant tickets to the detriment of the Boston and Albany travel.

The Eric Company has made a still further reduction in passenger fares to the West to take effect to-morrow, the new rates being in each case \$1 less than those announced by the other roads, viz.: Chicago, \$16; Cincinnati, \$14; Indianapolis, \$15; St. Louis, \$21; Louisville, \$18; Detroit, \$12; Cleveland, \$11. Rates to Buffalo and Niagara Falls are also reduced to \$8.

New York to Chicago, \$16; to Cincinnati, \$14; to Louisville, \$18; to Indianapolis, \$15; to St. Louis, \$20.

The probable immediate cause for this reduc-

The probable immediate cause for this reduction is the fact that the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Railroads about a month ago reduced the rate from Boston to Chicago to \$18. duced the rate from Boston to Chicago to \$16. At first it was not believed that this line, being considerably roundabout, would get much of the business, and hence no notice of the reduction was taken by the trunk roads. Contrary to general expectations, however, the Grand Trunk got much of the New England traffic, and something was necessary to be done to checkmate it. Whether this action will bring about a reduction in East-bound passenger rates is hard to tell. The Grand Trunk not being allowed by the Michigan Central to cut rates from Chicago East, none of the other roads is inclined to commence the cutting, and thus reduce the profits which were expected from the Centennial traffic. It is, however, hardly probable that the passenger rates to the East can, under the prevailing circumstances, be maintained much longer, and a reduction may be made before long.

MR. JOY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Detroit, Mich., May 28.—The reported resignation of Mr. Joy as President of the Michigan Central Railroad, brought by Associated Press Friday night, was confirmed by the publication here of the following:

Michigan Central Railway Office, May 23.

R. J. Raiston, Esq., Secretary—Dean Sire: It is known to members of the two last Boards of Directors that it has long been my desire that I might be permitted to retire, and that my name should not be presented to the stockholders as a candidate for re-election to the Board. Last year my determination to retire at that time was overcome by the earnest and unanimous request of the Board that I should remain for at least another year. The year is again about to expire, and must request and insist that another name shall be sub-viried for mine at the next election of Directors. With the best wishes for the future prosperity of the Company, I remain yours truly,

The dispatch from New York announcing the resignation of Mr. J. F. Joy as President of the Michigan Central Railroad, which appeared in The Tribune of Saturday, created considerable surprise in railroad circles, though it was generally known that Mr. Joy initnded to resign at the next annual meeting of the stockholders, which takes place in the latter part of next month. The cause of Mr. Joy's sudden resignation is undoubtedly to be looked for in a disagreement between Mr. Joy and Vanderbilt. It has been previously stated that Vanderbilt had virtually obtained control of the Michigan Central. Since the commencement of the present railroad war Mr. and acted for the best interests of the road, repreventing its passage for over five hours. This is true and fair statem by the Republican party in a mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many of the ablest and mass if nominated; but many other man we could select.

MISSISSIPPI.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS CAN REGAIN CONTROL OF THE STATE.

YICKBURG, Miss., May 25.—From recent developments in Mississippi, I am of opinion that, by a determined effort, the State can be secured to the Republicans at the November election. At the recent election held at Jackson to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, the Alcorn wing of the party was successful; Col. Musgrove was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Capt. Lake (United States Marshal) Secretary. The delegates and electors then selected are most all strong Alcorn men. Now, what we advise the party in Mississippi to do is thus: let the old natives, such men as Judges Charles C. Shackelford Drain, Luke Lee, Thomas T. Swann, Fisher, Hancock, Orr, Chief Justice Payton, Attorney-General Harris, ex-Attorney-General Morris, ex-Attorney-General

QUICK WORK. NEW YORK, May 28.—The gauge of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was narware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was nar-rowed between 6 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock this evening from Hoboken to Scranton, Pa., Binghamton, Oswego, Rome, and Utica, and narrow-gauge trains passed over the whole line this evening. About 2,000 men were em-ployed on the work.

LOCAL FREIGHT AGENTS. The local freight agents of this city have rented a suite of rooms at No. 47 South Clark street, third floor, for the purpose of having regular meetings for the transaction of such business as may come within their jurisdiction. They have extended the use of their rooms to the general freight agents of this city, for their business meetings.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO, THE BALTIMORE & OHIO,
This Company is the only line from Chicage
selling tickets for first-class hotel accommodations in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition. Visitors can thereby estimate their
expenses exactly before starting. Information
furnished upon application at 83 Clark street, or
at the depot in the Exposition Building at the
foot of Monroe street.

SEPULCHRAL DECORATION.

SEPULCHRAL DECORATION.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Decoration ceremonies began to-day in Brooklyn. Its many cemeteries and other points of interest rendering it impossible to compress all the exercises into one day, the Soldiers' Monument in Greenwood Cemetery and the Lincoln Memorial Status in Prospect Park plaza were decorated.

Sam Francisco, Cal., May 28.—Decorationally the banks and principal places of business will be closed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—A letter from San
Quentin reports great excitement in the Pententiary over an alleged discovery of rich gold

prospects by laborers excavating for a new work-anop.

The Chinese six companies have prepared a memorial to be forwarded to the President of the United States, giving the argument on their side of the question of Chinese immigration, and the present anti-coolie movement.

### Prof. Swing on the Progress of Christian Doctrine

Decoration-Day and the Lessons It Teaches-Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Williamson.

The Rev. Robert Collyer on "The Roots of the Revolution."

# CHRISTIAN PROGRESS.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at McVicker's, taking for his text:

This verse comes from that parable speech of the Lord. The great Teacher poured into one address the richness of seven parables. The au-dience was composed of those Orientals who thought. When they say anything they deco-rate the idea until it is made as magnificent as Solomon or Sheba's Queen, and when the idea as thus been dressed up in the silk of poetry as this occur arcssed up in the six of poetry in the fine linen of imagination, then they think a ready for presentation. In that land and age the trees talked, the animals talked, and except in parable or in poetry, or in high imagery, said

the trees talked, the animals talked, and except in parable or in poetry, or in high imagery, said ao one anything to any one.

In this passage the scribe in religion, in the Kingdom of God, is compared to an old house-keeper whose homestead had come down to him from former generations, and was hence full of old tapestry and new curtains, old and recent pictures, old and new plate, old and new robes, swords, and ornaments, and, what was perhaps cetter than all, full of old wine and new. The guests having assembled, the host brought out of his storeroom things new and old, and the silver just from the shop was set out alongside the plate from a former century, and the wine of the last vintage was tasted often and well, along with the richuess that had been bottled many a harvest time. How similar are the oldest days and the youngest! The modern heart is divided between the newest patterns and the antique. At times each heart feels driven as by instinct to go back for something to the age of Elizabeth, and along it comes proud of a ruffle or a dwelling-house, or a chain, that was lovely when the good Queen wore it, and looked at it or ordered it. Thus all ages love the new and the old, and, if let alone, will beautifully mingle the present and the past.

It is with such figure of speech the divine Teacher places befere us the scribe instructed into the kingdom. A true scribe instructed in the duties of the kingdom as a householder, knowing the liberty and privilege of the family mansion, does not sit down to an unvaried routine, but he comes along with both hands full and wishing for a third hand that he might seize more from either antiquity or the present. The kingdom of Christ accumulates like the contents of a family house passing through the long life in a land of entail. Here are plate and furnitive bearing the stamp of Moses. Here is a harp that David held, and a group of psalms he sang. Here is the cup out of which Isaiah drank his sorrow; here is the long, black sackeloth which Jeremiah wore in his lamen

the modern Sunday from the Mosaic age, they draw out of the treasury only the permanent quality of the day and leave the law against are to work out its usefulness in a more temperate zone. Going into the wine cellar to bring forth the vintage of the past they leave the bottles already broken and bring forth the old, indeed, provided it be not already spoiled. There are those who produce only the old. They so venerate the past that in that wide area of time nothing has yet spoiled, nothing has lost flavor, but the whole time lies before them as rich in faith.

who produce out the cold. They are entired who produce out the cold in the world become who produce out the cold in the year spelled, nothing has lost flavor, but they would be little the year of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the year of the collection of the year of the collection of the year of the ye

not as the survile copyist of each most minute event and utterance, but as a free, thinking mind, expected to advance from one to the many, but never from the true to the false. The variations of seet are hence unavoidable, because, with only a base-line given, a dozen different engineers may triangulate in twelve different directions, as fancy leads. As the New Testament laid down only a single base-line of worship, it was easy for different engineers to move out upon the face of the religious continent along different paths. One might easily work northward and map out a Puritaneountry, one might point his compass southward and give us the Episcopal map, and yet from a single base-line may they all have moved. Out of the old comes the new, as part of the old and as good as the old, but by no means the same. Not long since a High-Church Episcopalian pleasantly said: "How young you are! Your church is only six months old! Our church is as old as the era of our Lord; we are the church established by Christ Himself!" And yet we who meet here in this room meet in the name of all the venerable truths of religion. All the years of earth are on us and around us so far as those years held anything of value. The cups are indeed lost of which John and James and Paul drank the communion; the little "upper room" where Christ Himself sat has fallen into decay. We believe that even the highest order of Episcopacy does not pretend to possess that. The conch is gone upon which the beloved Disciple reclined. Thus there is much of the past which we do not any longer posses. But as for the communion, that passing of the bread and wine from friend to friend in memory of the Master, that right we have in just exactly such a full mean of the Triune God, and this is as old in this church as in the summers of the past which we do not any longer posses. But as for the commander of the trium God, and this is as old in this church as in the one where stody and the dark of the control of the more of the formal pass of the Apostolic succes

cante rock into the covering of our field. We ask no new soil. It is the old we love. So as to antiquity, we perceive what precious ideas of religion it has discovered, or received, or tried, and cherished for us. We perceive the inspiration of our fathers, and the cradle and cross of our Savior, but here amid these deep, fundamental ideas our devotion to the past ends. The age of a church organization, the antiquity of a Roman Church, or a Russian Church, has in itself no charm either to charm or to offend. The Mohammedan Church is old, the Chinese worship is perhaps older still, the Government of China is older than the monarchy of England or the democracy of our own land; but all this antiquity of Church or State is a mere bauble compared with the value of the fundamental truths that have come to us from old revelation and old labor, and old experience of joy and sorrow.

of the treasury only the permanent the day and leave the law against work out its usefulness in a perate zone. Going into the art to bring forth the vintage at they leave the bottles already i bring forth the old, indeed, pronot already spoiled. There are those to only the old. They so venerate the that wide area of time nothing has lost flavor, but the lies before them as rich in fatth, charity around David as around a Baccon and Blackstone were set as the terminus.

discovered country, its discovered and undiscovered powers. Enough of earth has been discovered to afford us all a home, and enough of its powers have been solved to furnish steam that that may do our work, ships that may earry us, clothes that may protect us, food that may feed us; but away from our feet, away from our sight, there are powers sleeping, inventions

clothes that may protect us, food that may carry us, clothes that may protect us, food that may feed us; but away from our feet, away from our sight, there are powers sleeping, inventions dreaming, of which no outline has yet appeared, and then away from this little ball all the immense upper depths are veiled in shadow. So in Christianity; there are discovered and undiscovered shadings of truth, but the known is sufficient, or at least valuable, to lead us along paths of usefulness and piety, and to bring us to heaven if we so will and so strive; but soon there springs up the undetermined, and into this cloud we all march in the quest of new light and new hope, just as our world each morning girds itself for new industry. Not only is there a visible Christ, but there is a "vefled Christ," a height and depth of Christ not seen except by the egotist. There is a visible "faith" and an unmeasured "faith," a church actual and then a church of the future, whose walls are not yet above ground, but at whose foundations the Christian thinkers and lovers of our day toil, toil in a hope that never wavers, because God has placed them in a universe where the new is always twining itself beautifully about the old. Are there any here who lament the changes come and coming before your eyes in this generation? We believe there is not one such in this entire audience. The fact that in all the awakened thought of this century not one valuable idea has fallen away forbids that we should indulge in any "sadness." The narrow sectarian souls have wept all along the century. Their eyes are wet with sadness. But behold, after Lee, and Buchanan, and Wallace, and Chalmers, and Tullock, and McLeod, and Horace Bushnell, and Finney, and Colenso, and Tyng, and Cumming have passed through the pantheon, casting down certain idols, the theology of Christianity has come forth from these hearts truer than before, and better equipped for the duty and trial of the next century. Our world is one that grows larger as it rolls on. It began with chaos

ditional five pounds, and she will upbraid you if she finds you with your mite in a napkin, and you trembling over it on account of her austerity. She does not believe in timidity, but in good hard work.

Let no one wait for a perfect creed to be found. As well wait for a perfect home, or perfect state, or perfect music, or perfect happiness. Nothing comes without alloy. Upon the great principles as already developed let us pour deepest love, for our life is too short for the works they impose, and our tomb is so near we dare not despise for a day the sunny hope found in Jesus Christ.

# THE UNFORGOTTEN DEAD.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. WILLIAMSON.
The Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Wabash
Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Eourteenth street, yesterday morning preached a sermon in commemoration of Memorial-Day, and en-titled "Our Fallen Soldiers Not Forgotten." He took as his text:

He that waiteth on his Master shall be honored. Proverbs, xxvii., 18. Following is the sermon in full:

The order of importance in which our duties are assigned by a just science of morals is: first, duties to God; second, duties to country; third, duties to family; fourth, duties to so-ciety; fifth, duties to self. Our first duty is to od our Creator. He made us that He might enjoy us, and dare we interfere or offend? If men can be educated to obey God, they can be taught the beautiful secret of personal peace and happiness. When God's will is done among men as well as it is understood, human society misfortune and sorrow come from disobedience. quite clearly known, but it is almost as generand heart knows precisely how he should mor-ally behave. We all have very great reason to be thankful that important duties in every re-lation of life are so plain. The kindness of our Heavenly Father seems to have formed this in-stitute of nature. The great misfortune of the human mind is not its moral blindness, but its willfulness and pewersity. Men are willing to obey God most of the time, because obedi-ence is generally most convenient and politic. to obey God most of the time, because obedience is generally most convenient and politic.
God's laws are observed by men more than they
are broken, but that is not enough. I cannot
think that God gets angry when men violate
His iaw, though He sends swift retributive disaster. Men sin against God when they break
any law of nature, as really and immediately as
when they break any law of Grace. We cannot
be too particular in all this matter of obedience
to God. The more perfectly we obey Him, the
more truly religious we are. The human soul
is sanotified wholly when it attains a perfect
willingness to obey God in every particular,—
great or little. When any conflict of authority
arises, let God always have the pre-eminence.
Our country, our family, our society, and our

Our country, our family, our society, and our self, have no right to call as londily as our God. Next to God, however, every man should most regard the call of his country. Some say they are completely willing to respond in lottiest patriotism to the call of their country, but not always to the call of their country, but not always to the call of their country, but not always to the call of their country, but not always to the call of their country, but not make the country of the country cannot speak but through its Administration must be taken as the desire of the mation, just as the desirat of the one is historically regarded as the humilation of the other. The country cannot succeed or fail but by administrative windom or incompetency.

The country cannot succeed or fail but by administrative windom or incompetency.

It is a country to an existing Administration is the object of the call of an existing Administration of the country and administration of the country is the country, and administration of the country is the country, and administration of the call of the loyalty of every patriotic citizen. From the earliest times, loyalty to one's country has been regarded as an uncentable country is the country, and the call of an imperiled Republican Administration. By the sovereignty of American votes the glorious old flag was handed to Lincoln to hold in trust for the nation, until by an equally deliberate and sovereign verdict they should see fit to give it to some other choice. When a recream and traitor South arose to smite that sacred enging, what cound Lincol nd but call the "three hundred thousand more" to the defense. Lincoln's voice was the voice of his country, and those who ran at his bidding, ran at the bidding of the nation. The adjustment of an Administration to a State is so intimate that to rain one rains both, and to save the one you must spare the other.

The Government of the Jews was a Theoracy. God's will was the country's Administration. Particular and the country is a subscillar to the

mentary, and if every subsequent law were to be swept away, there would still remain the bold features which distinguish a free from a despotic monarchy." When the universal power of absolute monarchy had been forever broken in the Anglo-Saxon world by the Magna Charta of King John and the concessions of Edward the First, the value and reliability of popular patriotism were first recognized by admitting the common people to a voice in the Great Council,—that is to say, in the creation of the House of Commons. The principle upon which the English House of Commons was founded will never be surrendered by a patriotic State. One such taste of freedom is enough to excite an insatiable relish for such high provision. Within the great heart of an intelligent national patriotism the foundation of every throne should be laid.

ion. Within the great heart of an intelligent national patriotism the foundation of every throne should be laid.

In virtue of courage and numbers the people must always prove sovereign when they assume thus to decide. The care of our glorious Magna Charta is now intrusted to the people whom na provisions enfranchised; if need be they must die to keep its provisions inviolate. It is not only the duty of every good citizen to respect and obey his country, but also to supportand defend it. It is the duty of the State to live as much as it is the duty of the individual. The fact that every nation must die the same as every citizen, as it is the duty of the individual. The lact one every nation must die the same as every citizen, does not relieve it from the duty of living its longest possible age. Nations and men should now live as if they never expected to die, and as though the whole work of securing a completed human civilization was to be accomplished by though the whole work of securing a completed human civilization was to be accomplished by this generation. The nation is often assailed by the nation, and for its defense must summons the courage and resources of its patriotic subjects. The State may in justice spend every drop of its citizens' blood to save its greater life, and very many times the State can only live at the sacrifice of the man. The Tree of Liberty is planted in an arid and uncertain waste of the lust of power, and the deceitfulness of popular praise, and to live at all it must depend upon enriching and priceless baptisms of human blood. That is the highest patriotism that intelligently and under a crushing realization of upon enriching and priceless baptisms of human blood. That is the highest patriotism that intelligently and under a crushing realization of the awful cost brings its offerings of its own blood to outpour at the roots of this sacred and ever insatiate tree, that not a branch may wither nor a fruit waste. Next to dying for one's God is dying for one's country. Our conceptions of God, too, are very much according to His legal recognition in our country's laws. The moral tone of a nation's law is far from a mean or illiberal theological teacher. If a man honor his country by enlisting in her service when her liberties and life are imperiled, he shall be rewarded by the munificence of her legislation and the memorial refrains of her social life. The heart of the people is full of undying appreciation of the valor and sacrifices of the patriot dead who so recently gave themselves to their country, and to whose memory we especially set apart this law, but even the grateful and loyal recollection of an intelligent people cannot restrain their forgetfulness. In all gratitude there must be included the element of sacrifice. To adequately thank the men who died for us, we must bestow upon the interests they, if alive, would most cherish permanent and substantial good.

The way to fully recognize the great earners

if alive, would most cherish permanent and substantial good.

The way to fully recognize the great services of our martyred citizens, is by the practical methods of permanent legislation in pensions for service and misfortune, in medals and monuments for peculiar valor and independence, in civil immunities from taxes and other unwelcome services, and in political preferments by votes and lengthened official terms. These memories, too, may receive high tribute by the renewing of our fealty to the Government these men died to sustain, and by such a new and pure interest in American politics as will hold our redeemed land henceforth true to the beautiful trusts our soldier dead fell to win. These "Decoration Days" should be so observed as to bring us in patriotic citizenship into the same loyal spirit as our now fallencomrades possessed when they volunteered. The political purity of any nation is an exact index of that nation's popular conscience. It is folly, as well as criminal unmanliness, to say that the few artful and bad professional politicians beguile the masses into political transgressions. The voters who choose bad men are themselves bad. The greatest political crime of which an American freeman can be guilty is to fail to vote. It is nonsense to support any party under the halucination that it is purer than any other party. There is no difference in purity between the contending political parties.

These parties may differ very widely in the

tion that it is purer than any other party. There is no difference in purity between the contending political parties.

These parties may differ very widely in the wisdom and practicability of their theoretical principles, but in purity they cannot rise higher than the personal and private integrity of the individual voters who compose them. If we want a pure Government, let us vote only for pure men, knowing that the political principles held by good men are, as a rule, the best. Bad men will do badly regardies of their pure theoretical guarantees, when by our unguarded suffrage they come into power. An intelligent and good Administration cannot rule unwisely or impurely. When the masses of men come into the possession of that clear and independent conscience that will cast its highest franchise for none but good men, our national discords and official humiliations will cease forever. The safety of a free people lies in the moral purity of the public conscience. A suitable implement to subdue a nation's active virtue has not yet been forged, nor can it be. The masses of our citizens cannot have even a selfishinterest in the criminal prosperity of the individuals. The spoils of official misrule are never distributed among the people. Let the conscience of the masses watch the cupidity of the man, and a higher official tone shall everywhere be resounded.

among the people. Let the conscience of the masses watch the capidity of the man, and a higher official tone shall everywhere be resounded.

Though the Government under which we live is Republican, and though we love it so tenderly and so well, let us not to-day forget the high and exacting sovereignty of Democracy, and the associated despotism of a political majority. Governments exist among men because both human judgment and conscience need a master. Good and lasting laws are made in moments of calm and thoughtful reflection to restrain human passion, to turn unyielding obstinacy, and to adjust dangerous altereations. We should cultivate such a personal attachment to our form of Government, and such an unconquerable devotion to the integrity of the old flag, that if our country should call again for defenders we would instantly respond; but it will not thus stimulate our patriotism, nor will it increase our affection for our present rulers, to find continual fault with the eccentricities and weaknesses of their administration. It is a great mistake to suppose that, as a nation, we fenders we would instantly respond; out it will not thus stimulate our particitism, nor will it increase our affection for our present rulers, to find continual fault with the eccentricities and weaknesses of their administration. It is a great mistake to suppose that, as a nation, we are very badly governed. What more or different would we have done? This Republic has grown to be an enormous concern. Its necessary patronage towers into hundreds of millions, and among its countless employes it cannot but include many dishonest men.

All great nations are burdened with similar misfortune, but not in every nation do equal facilities exist for its detection, exposure, and punishment. I wouder that things are as well as they are, when I think of the human heart, out of which all governments by the people must spring, and of the exposed and tempting millions of money that lie powerless within the grasp of official averice. Let no soldier then think that he made an unwise choice when he freely entered the nation's army. This land was well worth saving in all its magnificent political and organic unity. To have had a hand in sustaining your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country's honor must forever remain your proudest record, and to have anothed your country is not work and male in the proud of the honor have head

the world, gained from loyal Macedon no such tonching tributes as have fallen this day upon the graves of our patriot dead throughout all this noble land. It might have been good for all South America to have been liberated by the sword of Bolivar, and to have been formed by him into a Federal Republic, as he promised, but the unfortunate climaxing of disinterested patriotism in Peru, by which this distinguished leader became Dictator, gives to such a probability a different coloring.

It was certainly not the prepossessing personal appearance of Cromwell that attracted soldiers to his standard, if we are rightly informed by this quaint fragment form Sir Philip Warwick: "His apparel was very ordinary, for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an fill country tailor. His linen was plain, and not very clean, and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar. His hat was without a hat-band. His stature was of good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish; his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervor." It was Cromwell's strong judgment and implacable antipathies that fixed his influence with the Puritan party. Many brave and conscientious men died to win Cromwell conquests, but did they die for as brave and conscientious results as our beloved soldlers? Suppose he did win victories over the Royalists, what did the nation gain by the exchange? The army was made to rule the Parliament, but how was that greater political liberty? And though many died to prove the opposite, I must still persist in regarding a Presbyterian as fully equal to an Independent.

Poor Charles was borne to the cruel block by the tireless exertions of this Christian(!) ruler, but what did theory gain by the murder? Many

Poor Charles was borne to the cruel block by the tircless exertions of this Christian(!) ruler, but what did liberty gain by the murder! Many martial patriots stood around the Lord Protector when he dismissed the Parliament, but whose grateful hearts shall canonize this valor, or whose imperishable applaudits shall make such deeds immortal? Men miss it tirretrievably when they go to war merely for a change of rulers. The soldiers in our late Civil War died to win two sublime moral results: First, to turn a nation of bondinen into freemen; and, second, to show the world that a Republican Government can save its integrity even by force. when they go to war morely for a change of rulers. The soldiers in our late Unit War died a nation of bondinen into freemen; and, second, a nation of bondinen into freemen; and, second, to show the world that a Republican Government can save its integrity even by force, the highest political liberty it is possible to confer, in that they gave them the chance to carn their own bread, and to eat it without molestation. It had been also the confident prediction the state of the proper cure for a state of the s

in men like Patrick Heary, or polished and massical like that of Jefferson, or harsh and stern like that of Ethan Allen, but it is a word that casts cannon and makes powder, that musters men and sends them out to die, that leaves homes desolate and yet fills them with a pride and joy no good fortune could ever bring. These men with a living word spoke, and it was done; they commanded, and it stood fast. They brought the light of morning to the mind, And sent a purpose throbbing through the land, Which else had lain enshrouded in the soul.

There can be no doubt, again, as to the nature of this word which wrought such wonders. It takes many forms and is couched in many accents, but this is what you find when you cleave to the heart of it, that it is the word of Paul to the ruler: "I was born free." The instinct so

to the heart of it, that it is the word of Paul to the ruler: "I was born free." The instinct so deep and intimate that it seems to be as old as the race from which the whole manhood springs, that is of any great use in this new world, to have something which no man can touch without our free consent, a place of our own and a will of our own, the right to say our say without fear or favor, and to count for one to the last man in all matters that touch the common good; to call no man master until we have settled the terms and limits of his owers to command us, to pay not one penny

one to the last man in all matters that touch the common good; to eall no man master until we have settled the terms and limits of his powers to command us, to pay not one penny of our earnings under the lash, to count life as cheap as dirt when to live is to be bound by hand, or foot, or tongue, and to toss it away with a graud disregard when, through our death, a greater life may come to those we leave behind us. In the earliest records that can be found of our free-thinking and free-speaking race, there is no word to answer to our term slave, because the idea is not native to our nature, and in the earliest times no such thing was known. When the Romans would have invaded the land held by the German branches of the famfly, Mammsear says a woman came to the front and shouted turn back, and the organized power of Rome never passed beyond the southern and western skirts of the land; and when kingeraft and priesteraft had netted the whole Old World over with tyranny, both to the life and soul, we raised up men to declare that reason is the well-spring of law, that the truth should be maintained by an appeal to reason alone, that if fire is the proper cure for heresy the fagot-burners are the most learned doctors on the earth; that a Bishop's ordination is no more sacred than a town election; that all men are equally priests, and that no man impersonates for another the authority of God. So, when we want to know how it was that the fathers could not submit, but must start out for themselves, we have to remember first of all that the fathers had this instinct of freedom in them when they came here. The Word was nigh them, even in their hearts, and it flamed out and burnt up their bondageonce for all when it came to be intolerable to be borne. And we can never read the secret of the Revolution wrongs through this word truly when we attend only to the grander and greater things which have taken a place in our national history. The real revolution began away down among own things long before we hear the things which

and his Ministers were landlords who insisted considerable the tribute that could be wrung from the country of freedom, and from as they are carpeting to get a second of the country of freedom, and from as they are carpeting to get and the second of freedom, and from as they are carpeting to get and the second of the country of freedom, and from as they are carpeting to get each him to need none. These long-abused colored men are no longer betted in bondings and bereding. The fathers had came here with the colored men are no longer betted in bondings and the second of the colored men are no longer betted in bondings and the second of the colored men are no longer betted in bondings and breeding. The fathers had came here with the old feeling that they could have something of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of their own no man could take from them of the normal take the color of the rest of the normal take the third of the transport of the normal take the color of the normal take the third of the transport of the normal take the third of the transport of the normal take the third of the transport of the normal take the transport of the normal take the transport of the normal take the normal take the transport of the normal take the normal take

answomed land always have in waiting but never again need in service, such an amy of the more again need in service, such an amy of the more again need in service, such an amy of this universal human heart, in whose malignant this universal human heart, in whose malignant depths all wars and oppressions have their birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the birth, is hushed into the sublime silence of the wants our earnings let him come and lail in life to invade, and occupy, and rest forever in a better country than two died to ransom.

REVOLUTIONARY ROOTS, SERMON BY THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER,
The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of Unity of the sublime silence of the wants our earnings let him come and take them, and two the first step structure of the sublime silence of the wants our earnings let him come and take them, and we then the old strice; it was a question of the common heart of the common heart of the course of the first chapter of John: "In the beginning was the word." The following is the set most subject of the first chapter of John: "In the beginning was the word." The following is the set most subject of the first chapter of John: "In the beginning was the word." The following is the set most subject of the first chapter of John: "In the beginning was the word." The following is the set most subject of the first chapter of John: "In the beginning was the word." The following is the set most subject of the first chapter of the first

what we can smuggle through the Custom-House, they are likely to learn a lesson we would rather die after all than teach them; and this was the lesson they were learning in those days, that a lie, for the sake of peace and profit, is to be preferred to truth and the last dollar staked on a fight, and life itself if so it pleases God. And so, as Lord Bacon has said, that a great question will not fail of being agitated some time or other, here was ample ground for agitation. It was not only freedom or bonday, but the truth or a lie, and not, in some fashion, high as the Heavens to the common thought, but in this simple fashion that came home to every man of god common sense. Wherever there was a park of real manbood in the Thirteen Colonies, there was a man to watch how this end was working his own life or among his neighbors. It was right not to pay the impost; it was quite as other thing to lie about it, because he was afraid to be a village Hampden, to seek others of his make, and then see what could be done to make the odds even. And this is but one instance of the way the tide was running. We have lived through a time in which those were counted inost loyal and held in the most esteem who could say that wrong was right and the truth not quite so true as the lie. And the truth of the seek of the could say that wrong was right and the truth or the most category. through a time in which those were counted most loyal and held in the most esteem who could say that wrong was right and the truth not quite so true as the lie. And that was the trrouble then. "Let the matter alone," men were saying; "what good is there in this endless agitation? the whole thing is hand and looner the King; speak not evil of dignities, the power that are ordained of God; render unto Casarthing that are creaser's," and so en to the end of the dreary old chapter. I believe that there are those who think to-day there was not much to fight about beyond a certain hankering after independence, which had got into the bones of the Boston Radicals. There was the most serious thing to fight about the power was the most serious thing to fight about the power of the process of the control of the first process.

in blood, and his name is called the World of God."

So, to get at the secret of the Revolution I say again, we are to lay our ear close to the time and hear the fathers talking to themselves, and among themselves, about this wide and fatal demoralization of the honest Saxon heart to which in all ages a lie is not a way we have of saying a thing, but just a lie. They had come to take refuge in falsehood for fear worse might happen, and then they found that the worst had happened already. They were walking in vain abadors, looking at each other out of the corner of the eye, false to themselves. No matter about the King, the farmer thought of it as he was plowing; the minister as he was writing his seemon; the merchant as he went to his store; the statesman as he set his periods, and then there was a word that struck home like a belt, "death rather than this double dishonor," and there was a word that struck home like a bolt, "death rather than this double dishonor," and the word was made flesh and dwelt among the fathers and they beheld his glory. One little town of a few score men, before a blow had been struck, except those that were struck among the wilds of Maine in return for the twenty lashes on the bare back,—one little town, I ay, declared war against Great Brithin all to itself, and voted supplies. The old strong blood was up; "here's the loaf, come and cut it, if you dare; no more lies; no, not if the whole world is on the other side. We came here to make the best of it. We mean to have what we came for." That was the word men like Ethan Allen caught it. Ticonderogatest England many campaigns, a great many

lives, and \$8,000,000. John Adams says: "Allen storned it in ten minutes with forty men, without the loss of a life or a limb." It was by the living word I think he did it; that had wrought him to a white fire. The muse of history makes him say, "Come out, sir, and surrender, or I will sacrifice the whole garrison." The muse of history would never have taken that fastness with forty men. What he did say was; "Come out, you white-livered wretch, and surrender. He was a good Unitarian, as I have heard—one of the few ever bred in Connecticut, and had to run for it long before this fight. I like him no worse, either for his faith or his rough, het speech. I think that was a bombshell, where a run for it long before this fight. I like nam no worse, either for his faith or his rough, hot speech. I think that was a bombshell, where a meety-ordered address would have been a Roman candle. I have a dear friend, again, whose mother was then a little Quaker mail on Long Island,—the one lone soul in the mill, which was also the home. When the red coats came and their Captain said, "Whereisthat silver?" "I know where it is," the wee one said, with white lips, "but I will not tell thee; we are 'friends,' but we do not belong to thy side." "Then I will hang you to that beam," the trooper answered, and had the cord about the little trembling, pulsing neck. "Thee can the little trembling, pulsing neck. "Thee can ithis and that Lord; the Crown. If you fell a bes in diameter a foot is that the King's men is the same fine, and back." That was the had came over to this men on terms more affed from. The King men on terms more affed from. The King andlords who insisted all about those who all about those who all about those who all the made to send a, therefore, on which

clerk was at liberty, he asked: "Is this a hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Good living, good beds, and the most courts one attention?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the stranger, after a long look at a railroad time-table." I suppose you don't trust?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up?"

"No, sir."

"That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have an understanding about such things for if anything makes me mad it is to have great big hotel clerk jump in on me and kit me down stairs on account of my strated finances."

"You'd better find some other place," suggested the clerk.

"Oh! I shall," replied the stranger. "The outside of this hotel seemed to smile a welcome at me; but, as I said before, my present policy is to get along without being kicked. Fre golden is to get along without being kicked. Fre golden is to get along without being kicked. Fre golden is to get along without being kicked. Fre golden is to get along without being kicked. Fre golden is a well as anybody else, and fin getting so worn in flesh that a mere comman grand bonnee from a heavy hotel clerk upset me a whole day. Farewell, young man; dan't bile any extra taters for me."

"CAPT. SAM."

Some Interesting Incidents Sailor-Life.

The Rival Lovers, and How the Lad cided Between Them.

A Passenger in a Wonderful Disg ... Clarence Who Proved to Re Clara.

written for The Tribune. CHICAGO, May, 18:6.-Ten years of my sailor-life were passed in the famous Bh line of New York and Liverpool packet line of New Jones of light ships, the specimens of naval architecture the work saw; and each ship made three voyages a rrying out cotton and naval stores, pally, and returning with heavy freights ly merchandise,—dry goods, cloths, ha salt, etc. Besides this lucrative lading, salt, etc. Besides the westward, about eraged, each trip to the westward, about first-class passengers, and 500 or 600 st emigrants, mostly natives of the Emerale whose charms and sorrows Anacreon Mooning the Emerale was a sorrows and sorrows are sorrows and sorrows and sorrows and sorrows are sorrows are sorrows are sorrows and sorrows are sorrows are sorrows are sorrows are sorrows are sorrows and sorrows are sorrows are

dious song.

A ship crowded with such a motley was a little world in itself, and it may re imagined that scarcely a passage was ma out the occurrence of some incidents, tre conical, which could not fail to inter conical, which could not had be a must the reader. Thrown thus togeth long, and, in most instances, a storny, across the wild Atlantic, the and passengers were prompt to use e deavor to make the time pass pleasant transpired on board the "liner" in first came to this country, and which Ik

A young lady, accomplished, beauti-rich, was among the passengers; and th rich, was among the passengers; and the stylish gentlemen paid assiduous atte her from the commencement of the She was quite partial to them all, and seemed to be bored with their incess. very marked attentions. This fact she a edged one day to old Capt. G., and as advice as to her choice,—assuring him would receive favorably the one he prized her the most highly. Bu to decide? Capt. G. told her as she had often boasted of an expert swimmer, he could assist her ing a conclusion; and it was finally a ing a conclusion; and it was library it tween themselves, that, on the first the lady should carclessly fall overbthe suitor who first sprang to her resche the accepted one. Meantime, to a risk, Capt. G., unknown to all othe boat's crew ready to act at a momen in the emergency.

Accordingly, one fine calm day.

Accordingly, one fine calm day, while lay sleeping, at is were, upon the waters, all on board were startled by a female shrick, and a cry of horror at the Miss St. Clair overboard! The three were playing "shovelboard! The three were playing "shovelboard! on the deck, and two of them boldly plunged a unfortunate lady; but the boat's crescued her before they had shaken thout of their eyes on rising to the surface were soon taken on board; and, as the dripping on the quarter-deck, the lady

joining mine; which having examply mine; which having examply mined his card to the curtains, and left consignees, to procure his ticket and if are. The card bore the name of Beauclere; and, the day after, his luggent down, with a note to me requesting would order it safely and convenies stoyed.

Beauclere; and, the day after, his lugs sent down, with a note to me requestive would order it safely and convenied stowed.

We sailed a day or two after, and, a we had a jolly lot of passengers, I saw of Mr. Beauclere, after he came on box we were in the "chops" of the Chann one evening he came up to my side, and about the loss of the ill-fated packet-shif which was wrecked years before, near Ca I asked him if he had been sea-sick, as seen him before, and he replied in the informing me that his father owned and that he had been on several long with him, until he had become quite a Beauclere, although a young man evidently moved in aristocratic soc seemed to me the beau-ideal of an nobleman, did not become a general with his fellow-passengers, as he was served in his deportment, never once in the sports or joining the wine-bit Thursdays and Sundays, which in the were "champane days,"—the wine bushed by the ship free on those occ was the only one with whom he seeme ease, and, before we were "half-seas had become almost familiars.

THE CHALLENGE AND RENUT:

I could not account for it, but my tainly warmed towards the reserved y in a most mysterious and inexplicable He spent hours on deck with me, in watches, while the rest of the passen carousing or playing cards; always with delight to the "yarns" he beging "reel off" for his amusement. I neve excited or disturbed but once during sage, and that was by a remark of a bwild chap named Stafford, who said to day, rather roughly, "I say, Beaucle the gloves with me for a sparring-ma have a famous head and shoulders for though I think I am a match for you and wind!" The sweet eyes droop sudden palor overspread the exquisi Beauclere replied, in a yolee tremu emotion, "I am an entire novice it sports; and a family predisposition to of the heart and sudden death has cautious about getting excited in an whatever!" The tone and manner of were arriving but flerce, although I peculiar expression accompanying thought to indicate a dangerous cauroused; for the blustering Staffor

after.

Many a time during our evening gether, Beauclerc would give me a scriptions of the happy home he had in Devonshire: always speaking tond parents, devoted sisters, and lovers, and promising to send back let which would insure me an invitation of the had a short and pleasant passas them, and which I must not fail to accompany to the had a short and pleasant passas though a short and pleasant passas hook, and, amid the bustle of arrive pressing duties of my station, I had to notice on board the stramtug which arrival of Clarence with irrepright,—holding him in a long, the arrival of Clarence with irrepright,—holding him in a long, the more and whom I took to brother-Captain whose regiment Camada. The day after our the wharf, the baggage of the passe test sahore, and I received a note freier requesting me to send his trun City Hotel,—then the headquarters was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and aristocratic in General and the passet was fashionable and

can smuggle through the Custom-they are likely to learn a lesson we ther die after all than teach them; and the lesson they were learning in those at a lie, for the sake of peace and profit, e preferred to truth and the last dolla-on a fight, and life itself if so it pleases and so, as Lord Bacon has said, that a meetion will not fail of being agitated and a light, and life itself if so it pleases. And so, as Lord Bacon has said, that a question will not fail of being agitated time or other, here was ample ground for ion. It was not only freedom or bondage, the truth or a lie, and not, in some on, high as the Heavens to the on thought, but in this simple on sense. Wherever there was a spark of tanhood in the Thirteen Colonies, there was to watch how this end was working in life or among his neighbors. It was not to pay the impost; it was not to pay the impost; it was ont. the way the tide was running. We have lived alrough a time in which those were counted most loyal and held in the most esteem who could say that wrong was right and the truth not quite so true as the lie. And that was the trouble then. "Let the matter alone," menwere saving; "what good is there in this end-less agitation? the whole thing is hand and glove with infidelity; fear God and honor the King; speak not evil of dignities, the powers that are ordained of God; render unto Casar the things that are Casar's," and so on to the end of the dreary old chapter. I believe that there are those who think to-day there was not much to fight about beyond a certain hankering after independence, which had got into the bones of the Boston Radicals. There was the most serious thing to fight about the men of our breed can ever encounter. Will you he a free truth-telling man or a serf and a liar! It was no new quarrel; the storm had crossed the Atlantic from Marston Moor, and was beating on the Colonies to the same end that it had heat on the Kingdom. It was the fulfilling of the vision John saw on Patmos, "There was war in Heaven; and behold, a white horse, and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in rightcousness he doth judge and make war. And he was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood, and his name is called the Word of God."

So, to get at the secret of the Revolution I

So, to get at the secret of the Revolution, I say again, we are to lay our car close to the ime and hear the fathers talking to hemselves, and among themselves, about his wide and fatal demoralization of the honest Saxon heart to which in all ages a ic is not a way we have of saying a thing, out just a lie. They had come to take refuge in alsehood for fear worse might happen, and hen they found that the worst had happened iready. They were walking in vain shadows, looking at each other out of the corner of the ye, false to themselves. No matter about the king, the farmer thought of it as he was showing; the minister as he was writing his sermon; the merchant as he went to his store; the statesman as he set his periods, and then here was a word that struck home like a bolt, death rather than this double dishonor," and the word was made flesh and dwelt among the athers and they beheld his glory. One little lown of a few score men, before a blow had been truck, except those that were struck among the wilds of Maine in return for the twenty ashes on the bare back,—one little town, I say, icclared war against Great Britain all to itself, and voted supplies. The old strong blood was ap; "here's the loaf, come and cut I, If you dare; no more lies; no, not if the whole world is on the other side. We came here to make the best of it. We mean to have what we came for." That was the word nen like Ethan Allen caught it. Ticonderogaeous England many campaigns, a great many lives, and 88,000,000. John Adams says: "Allen stormed it in ten minutes with forty men, withves, and \$8,000,000. John Adams says: "Allen or med it in ten minutes with forty men, with at the loss of a life or a limb." It was by the ring word I think he did it; that had wrought in to a white fire. The muse of history makes in say, "Come out, sir, and surrender, or I ll sacrifice the whole garrison." The muse of story would never have taken that fastness the forty men. What he did say was: "Come t, you white-livered wretch, and surrender." was a good Unitarian, as I have heard—one the few ever bred in Connectient, and had to it, you white-livered wretch, and surrender."

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the few ever bred in Connecticut, and had to
in for it long before this fight. I like him no
prise, either for his faith or his rough, hot
eech. I think that was a bombshell, where a
cely-ordered address would have been a
man candle. I have a dear friend, again,
hose mother was then a little Quaker maid on
ang Islard,—the one lone soul in the
III, which was also the home. When the red
ats came and their Captain said, "Whereis that
ver?" "I know where it is," the wee one
d, with white lips, "but I will not tell thee;
are 'friends,' but we do not belong to thy
is." "Then I will hang you to that beam,"
e trooper answered, and had the cord about
e little trembling, pulsing neck. "Thee can
ang me, but I will not tell thee," was the quiet
swer, and then, for the sake of this human
ture which has so much to answer for, it is
asant and good to say that he took the cord
gently, cursed his bad luck, and said,
come, men, we had better go." The maid
ed to be 90, and if you will go with me to our
xt Western Conference I will show you her
ture and the old mill. That was the living
wn his hat, and a vast array of words we only
ar in a whisper or not at all. It is the incartion of a manhood all on fire in the common

nation of a manhood all on fire in the common man, the cultured man, the rough soldier, who has a fortress to storm and the little mad who is left to guard the mill; the man who is born the listening Senates to command and read his history in a nation's eyes, and the man who can just blunder through what he has to say at a town meeting. It is always the living word which is in the beginning the grand central secret of such a battle as the fathers had to fight a hundred years ago. And what has been in one last word will be. It is no matter what the new fight may be about, it will be determined in the old way. We may be troubled about the drift of things in politics, in morals, in religion, and wonder what will be the end. We can make up our minds, once for all, not only from the lesson we have touched this morning, but from all the lessons which came to us from our stout and sturdy race, that when once the people fairly take these two words into their hearts,—truth and freedom,—and weigh them against any question which can come up which touches each man and the whole manhood, then they will give a verdict on the right side soon or late, and stand by it while there is a man left. It may draw hard on the children, as it did on the fathers and has on you, but they will endure hardness as the old sort did, and as we have done. The process may be slow, but it will be sure. This word, which is said in human hearts and at firesides, in town-meetings and inchurches, even at last, about right and wrong, is not some hap-hazard emotion. It is the word of the living God, the fluent Bible fresh from the depths of inspiration in the human heart; and, just as surely as we have words from the old Hebrew heart that can never die, born of this concern for whatever things are true, we shall have undying words out of the American heart, a Bible born of our own life, to go forth and be the Book of Life to races yet unborn. The word is still in the beginning, fresh and full as when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of

derstanding.

Detroit Pres Press.

A night or two since a chap about 35 years old, looking as if he had crawled out of a cave to commence life anew, entered one of the hotels, and, waiting at the counter until the clerk was at liberty, he asked: "Is this a hotels"

tet"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Good living, good beds, and the most courte ous attention!"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the stranger, after a long look at a railroad time-table! "I suppose you don't trust!"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days not! something turned up."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up!" "No. sir."

"No, sir."
"That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have an understanding about such things, for if anything makes me mad it is to have a great big hotel clerk jump in on me and kick me down stairs on account of my straiteped Enances."

"You'd better find some other place," suggested the clerk.

gested the clerk.

"Oh! I shall," replied the stranger. "The outside of this hotel seemed to smile a welcome at me; but, as I said before, my present policy is to get along without being kicked. I've got mental feelings as well as anybody else, and I'm getting so worn in flesh that a mere common grand bounce from a heavy hotel clerk upsets me a whole day. Farewell, young man; don't bile any extra taters for me."

Marksmanship, Not at Creedmoor.

Noah's Sandry Times (New York).

A novel wager has been entered into by Col. Fleming and Maj. Holland, of the Third Brigade Staff. A target 6 feet by 4, with a bull'seye 8 inches in circumference, is to be placed at the easterly extremity of the large drill room of the Eighth Infantry. The Colonel and Major are to be blindfolded and placed at the extreme westerly end of the room, each with an auger having a bore of 4 inches. They are then to march at quick time toward the target, and the one coming nearest to boring the bull'seys is to be declared the winner of a ministure brack and bit made of gold.

"CAPT. SAM."

A young lady, accomplished, beautiful, and rich, was among the passengers; and three very sighility gentlemen paid assiduous attention to her from the commencement of the passage. See was quite partial to them all, and yet she seemed to be bored with their incessant and rery marked attentions. This fact she acknowledged one day to old Capt. G., and asked his africe as to her choice,—assuring him that she advice as to her choice,—assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice, assuring him that she strice as to her choice. would receive favorably the one he thought prized her the most highly. But how to dedde! Capt. G. told her that, as she had often boasted of being an expert swimmer, he could assist her in reaching a conclusion; and it was finally agreed being a conclusion; and it was initiarly agreed or, the lady should carelessly fall overboard, and the enter who first sprang to her rescue should be the accepted one. Meantime, to avoid any risk Capt. G., unknown to all others, had a beat's crew ready to act at a moment's notice

in the emergency. Accordingly, one fine calm day, while the ship lay sheeping, at is were, upon the tranquii waters, all on board were startled by a splash, a female shriek, and a cry of horror at the news, "Miss K. Clair overboard!" The three sultors were playing "shovelboard" on the quarter-deck, and two of them boldly plunged after the unfortunate lady; but the boat's crew had resued her before they had shaken the water out of their eyes on rising to the surface. All were soon taken on board; and, as they stood dripping on the quarter-deck, the lady turned imploringly to Capt. G., and said, "And what shall do now! They are both so wet!" "Take the dry one," curtly responded the skipper.

imploringly to Capt. G., and said, "And what shall I do now! Toey are both so wet!" "Take the dry one," curly responded the skipper. And she did, for they were married the day after the ship's arrival in New York.

In looking over my daily-kept journals of that pleasantest speck of my sailor-life, I find many memoranda of incidents whick I think not uninteresting, and I extract one for the amusement of The Tribune's readers:

A STRANGE PASSESGER.

In the summer of 1836, while the packet-ship Caladonia was lying in Prince's dock, Liverpool, a young gentleman came on board one afternoom to examine the cabins and select a staternoom to rhimself. I was remarkably struck by his sweet and classic features, and the perfect symmetry of his manly form, though not above I never heard, while the pearly teeth, and the small and perfect hands and feet, led me to believe what Byron has asserted, that they are unfailing indices of high birth and noble blood. He stated, during our prolonged conversation, that he had an elder brother, who was a Captain in the British army, and at this time stationed in Canada; that he was about to improve some leisure time by paying this brother a visit, and seeing something of our famed Yankeeland. He seemed particularly inquisitive as to the number of passengers we were to lare, and expressed great delight on learning wasterand. He seemed parteenary industries as to the number of passengers we were to have, and expressed great delight on learning that he could have a state-room to himself adjoining mine; which having examined, he planed his card to the curtains, and left for the coosignees, to procure his ticket and settle his fare. The card bore the name of Clarence Beauclere; and, the day after, his luggage was sent down, with a note to me requesting that I would order it safely and conveniently bestowed.

Beauciere; and, the day after, his luggage was sent down, with a note to me requesting that I would order it safely and conveniently bestowed.

We sailed a day or two after, and, although we had a jolly lot of passengers, I saw nothing of Mr. Beauciere, after he came on board, until we were in the "chops" of the Channel, when one evening he came up to my side, and inquired about the loss of the ill-fated packet-ship Albion, which was wrecked years before, near Cape Clear. I asked him if he had been sea-sick, as I had not seen him before, and he replied in the negative; informing me that his father owned a yacht, and that he had been on several long cruises with him, until he had become quite a sailor.

Beauciere, although a young man who had evidently moved in aristocratic society, and seemed to me the beau-ideal of an English nobleman, did not become a general favorite with his fellow-passengers, as he was most reserved in his deportment, never once mingling in the sports or joining the wine-bibbers on Ibursdays and Sundays, which in those times were "champane days."—the wine being furnished by the ship free on those occasions. I was the only one with whom he seemed at all at ease, and, before we were "half-seas over," we had become almost familiars.

THE CHALLENGE AND REBUFF.

I could not account for it, but my heart certainly warmed towards the reserved young man in a most mysterious and inexplicable manner. He spent hours on deck with me, in the night-watches, while the rest of the passengers were caroning or playing cards; always listening with delight to the "yarns" he begged me to "red off" for his annusement. I never saw him exided or disturbed but once during the passage, and that was by a remark of a boisterous, wild chap named Stafford, who said to him one day, rather roughly, "I say, Beauclere, put on the gloves with me for a sparring-match. You have a fanous head and shoulders for a boxer, though I think I am a match for you in pluck and wind!" The sweet eyes drooped, and a sudden palor overspread

my appearance at the hotel at 6 p. m., and was

my appearance at the hotel at 6 p. m., and was unlessed into a splendid suite of rooms, where I was a composed on the famous Biack-Bail and New The Fribuna.

Cureaco Who Froved to Be Clara.

Written for The Tribuna.

Cureaco Who, 1876.—Ten years of my early glossifie were passed in the famous Biack-Bail and New York and Literpool packets. This may also an available tenter the two many and took a cost and pantager. Who was composed of light ships, the finest general and a control and analysis of a said and and the most uproarious laughter, I shook of his brother's Downshire of the line of New York and Literpool packets. This may are composed of light ships, the finest general and the said and the said and the said that the sound to cotton and naval stores, principally, aid returning with heavy freights of costly increased the sound to cotton and naval stores, principally, aid returning with heavy freights of costly increased the sound to cotton and naval stores, principally, aid returning with heavy freights of costly increased the sound to cotton and naval stores, principally, aid returning with heavy freights of costly increased the sound to cotton and naval stores, principally, aid returning with heavy freights of costly increased the sound to cotton and naval stores, principally, aid returning with heavy freights of costly increased the sound to cotton and naval stores, and the sound the so

# THEN AND NOW.

Preidents Grant and Washington at Home Gale Hamilton in the Galaxy for June. What was the old republican symplicity when you get to it? I suppose this socially corrupt Vashington, which so needs reformation, may safely stand by the example of the man who gave it his name. With what republican simplicity did he dress and live! From private nemoirs by his adopted son and granddaughter memoirs by his adopted son and granddaughter we learn that a single servant combed and tied his hair in the prevailing fashion, which was to let it grow long, powder it with a puff ball made of cotton yarn—which, with the powder, was carried in a dressed buckskin pouch—and tie it up in a long bunch with a ribbon behind. I believe that Gen. Grant gets his hair combed with more republican simplicity. Washington's everyday dress when riding about the farm was plain drab, but when President his style and equipage "corresponded with the dignity of his exalted station." His ordinary dinner dress was a suit of black, his hair powdered and tied in a black queue, and a very elegant dress sword. Who ever saw President Grant carving his roast beef with an elegant dress sword! When he addressed the Hall of Congress in Philadelphia he ever saw President Grant carving his roast beef with an elegant dress sword? When he addressed the Hail of Congress in Philadelphia he addressed the Hail of Congress in Philadelphia he addressed the Hail of Congress in Philadelphia he was dressed in a full suit of the righest black velvet, with diamond knee-buckles, and square shirt ruffled at the breast and wrists, a light them out scrupious nectaness, black slik stockings, his shirt ruffled at the breast and wrists, a light of research so as to project at the sides, and gathered behind in a slik bag ornamented with a large rose of black riband. His cocked hat had a large cockade on one side of ft. When President Grant delivered his last imagural, bare-headed, in the blackes, but was fairly won by her rare side of the When President Grant delivered his last imagural, bare-headed, in the blackes, but was fairly won by her rare side of the When President Grant delivered his last imagural, bare-headed, in the blackes, but was fairly won by her rare side of ft. When President Grant delivered his last imagural, bare-headed, in the blackes, but was fairly won by her rare side of the When President Grant delivered his last imagural, bare-headed, in the blackes, but was fairly won by her rare side of the When President Grant delivered his last imagural, bare-headed, in the black of the Kipolion of the panels of the proposed to the pupils of the Chicago distribution, but the best time, and exhibited at Hopkins Hall, and time. Mr. Deliver separated to take it to Santial miles to design the side of the control of the proposed to the string that the control of the pupils of the Chicago distribution, but the best that could be had at that time. Mr. Derby was persuaded to take it to Santial miles to the situation, but the best that could be had at that time. Mr. Derby was persuaded to take it to Santial miles to the situation of the pupils of the Chicago distribution of the pupils of the Chicago distribution of the pupils of the pupils of the chicago distribution of the pup

A very neat and fashionable (!) Newmarket saddle-cloth.
A large and best (!) portmanteau, saddle, bridle, and pillion.
Cloak-bag, surcingle; checked saddle-cloth.
A riding-frock of a handsome (!) drab-colored broadcloth, with plain double-gilt (!) buttons.
A riding waistoat of superfine scarlet cloth and gold lace, with buttons like those of the coat!
A heat (!) switch-whip, ellver cap.
Black velvet cap for servant.
He was very fond of horses, and his equipages were always of a superior order. He kept a register of both horses and hounds, and in hunting was always superbly mounted, and wore a blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, top boots, and velvet cap. His pack of hounds was very numerous and select, and he used to hunt three times a week. When he broke up his kenuel he formed a deer-park of 100 acres. For breakfast the custom of his time and society was tea and coffee, roast fowi, ham, venison, game, and other dainties, Never was there more gencrous hospitality than his. House and apartments and servants were at the disposal of the guest. At dinner the centre of the table contained five or six large silver or plated waiters, those at the end oval on one side to correspond with the shape of the table. The waiters were the dishes. He had a silver mug of beer by his plate, and he drank several glasses of Madeira wine. His wines were alted waiters, those at the end oval on one side to correspond with the shape of the table. The waiters were filled with mythological alabaster figures. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters were the dishes. He had a silver mug of beer by his plate, and he drank several glasses of Madeira wine. His wines were alted waiters, those at the end oval on one side to correspond with the shape of the table. The waiters were filled with mythological alabaster figures. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters were filled with mythological alabaster figures. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters were filled with mythological alabaster figures. On the

seemed like enchantment.

Remarkable Thievery.

Remarkable Thievery.

Remarkable Thievery.

One of the strangest stories that ever beguing a guiden paior overspread the exquisite face as the cotion, "I am an entire novice in all such sports; and a family predisposition to affection of the keart and sudden death has made meations about getting excited in any manner watever!" The tone and manner of the reply yere anything but flere, although I believe a peculiar expression accompanying them was buggleted indicate a dangerous customer if are such in the continuous strange of the blustering Stafford never attempted any familiarity with Beaucher therefair.

PAMILY MATTERS.

Many a time during our evening talks to rether, Beaucher would give me glowing descriptions of the happy home he had left down in promising to send back letters by make the pormising to send back letters by make the promising to send back letters by make the promising to send back letters by make the promising to send back letters by meaning the surface of the happy home was the promising to send back letters by meaning and the bustle of arrival and the pressing duties of my station, I had-barely time to notice on board on the stampted and provisions were brought, an item man, and and and and the bustle of arrival and the pressing duties of my station, I had-barely time to notice on board on the stampted of the edit, had-bened the torther Capsain whose regiment was in the wharf, the baggage of the passengers was were telegraphed of the first protein and the wharf, the baggage of the passengers was the was the province of the serious province of the emed like enchantment. Remarkable Thievery.

BLANCHE TUCKER

Her Debut on the Operatic Stage a London. How She Was Received by the Audience and Treated by the Critics.

A Success that Was Merited by Fine Natural Talent and Indomitable Work.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, April, 1876.—Chicago is to be con gratulated, for the proud Queen of the West has sent to the Old World a pearl of a prima donna, worthy to take her place in the bright galaxy of the illustrious singers of the day. The swift flash of the electric wires, throbbing beneath the heaving billows of the ocean, will have told you long ago that the debut of the new American prima donna, Mile. Blanche Rosa-vella, at Covent Garden, was a success; that she was welcomed by a large and enthusiastic house, greeted with encores and recalls, showered with

first meeting was thus fulfilled.

In the far, free West you will find it difficult to imagine

WHATA TRIUMPH IT WAS

merely to obtain the opening awarded to this young girl. There are many who have squandered money in vain to secure a less advantage. But our Chicago damsel comes, beholds, and conquers; unheralded, unannounced, she appears without money or apparent influence, and yet the way is open to her, and her path is strewn with flowers. And, the opportunity secured, how rash the venture!

"La Traviata" is one of the most trying of operas; the part of Violetta requires to be not only well sung, but well acted; the public have been accustomed to see it superbly acted; they have identified it with beloved names,—those of Niisson and Patti,—and literally know the music by heart. What chance had this young, inexperienced girl in challenging comparison with these Queens of Song! It was the opinion of many—and those good judges—that her first appearance would inevitably prove a failure, even although she possessed great talent. In attempting too much, the aspiring novice, they imagined, would defeat her own aim. And yet Miss Tucker's debut was not a failure, but

ABRILLIANT SUCCESS,—
proof sufficient that she is a favorite of Fortune, under the guidance of a propitious star.

This success did not come by chance, nor was it due alone to our American girl's sweet voice and lovely face, but was fairly won by her rare tact and practical wisdom; an intuitive knowledge of the world and instinct of generalship.

horses, with black postillions in livery. The following order, sent to his London agent, for out-of-door equipage, savors of a republican simplicity which would cause a stare in these later days:

Man's riding-saddle, large plated stirrups, and everything complete.

A very neat and fashionable (!) Newmarket saddle-cloth.

A large and best (!) portmanteau, saddle, bridle, and pillion.

Cloak-bag, surcingle; checked saddle-cloth.

A riding-frock of a handsome (!) drab-colored broadcloth, with plain double-gill (!) buttons.

A riding waistoost of superfine scarlet cloth and them, and Mr. Gye seemed inclined to let the

duarters, and that her friends in Chicago would be specially interested in all that concerns herself. But now

LET ME GUARD MYSELF.

Because I speak of this charming woman and prima-donna with enthusiasm, you are not to suppose that I am pronouncing her at present a thoroughly-accomplished singer, or assuming that her first appearance was a great artistic success. Youth and beauty disarm criticism; flowers are cast at the feet of a lovely girl by her personal friends; the public, easily moved, responds eagerly to every indication of talent in one whose very appearance was so good that it gained for her the privilege of ascending the steep but sun-crowned heights of artistic perfection; and the integrity and cenergy of her character are a guarantee to her friends that she will pursue her advantage to the utmost. That she will ever become what is termed a great artist, it would not perhaps be safe to predict. But there is in her charming talout, in her beauty, her voice, her whole being, an exquisite harveny which is in itself power.

would not perhaps be safe to predict. But there is in her charming talent, in her beauty, her voice, her whole being, an exquisite harmony which is in itself power. With her soft loveliness and grace, she seems, like one of Wagner's heroines, to move to the accompaniment of spirit-strains, unheard by the grosser sense. In execution she has still much to gain; but her method is good, and her voice, though not strong, has a pure, penetrating quality, wonderfully pleasing; it carries well, and fills the large theatre without difficulty. Best of all, she has the true instinct of the actress,

A CHARMING DRAMATIO TALENT.

The best proof that she has given of power is the immense improvement in her second performance, on hast Tuesday evening. On the opening night, her voice seemed somewhat weak; her manner, though graceful, was constrained; and, in several scenes, the inexperience of the actress was at once palpable. On Tuesday evening, she was another creature; her voice asserted itself in all the charms of its young freshness and purity; she sang much better, and her acting was charming; had she been upon the stage for years, she could not have been more natural and unembarrassed; and, in several scenes, she gave indications of real genius. Her greatest danger now will come from the praise and flattery of her numerous and sometimes injudicious friends and admirers. If, allowing herself to be persuaded that she is already perfect, she relaxes her arduous efforts, contenting herself with the facile triumphs which may be won by mere beauty, as an artist she will be lost. But she has already conquered so many difficulties in her brief career that we may well trust her to resist these siren-voices, and elabor so earnestly that she will in time be, in fact, the peer of the great singers by whose side she now stands. That she has already proved. Her enthusi-

astic recalls on Tuesday evening were spontaneous and unmistakable. No claqueurs, whether professional or merely friendly, were here required. The applause she received was the tribute of the whole house, thus rewarding

the tribute of the whole house, thus rewarding her well-deserved success.

With so many rare gifts,—beauty, grace, genius, and crowned with the sureole of youth,—it is not strange that Miss Tucker should have

A hest of PRIENDS.

On the night of her debut several parties came from Milan and Paris to witness the performance; and, when it was over, the drawing-room of her pleasant home was thronged with artists, and authors, and journalists, eager to offer her their congratulations. Probably no deputations were sent from America on this occasion, but I am certain that many of her friends in Chicago thought of her on this evening, remembered how momentous it would prove in her career, and sent her their good wishes across the broad Atlantic.

America has more and more reason to be

America has more and more reason to be America has more and more reason to be proud of her artists. It is certainly true that talent and genius are being marvelously developed in our country in this direction. Among the party who came from Paris to Miss Tucker's debut was Mr. Case, from Cleveland, who has been, now for four years, a pupil of the Conservatoire in Paris. This is in itself an honor, since no pupils are admitted to the Conservatoire without passing a severe examination and evincing talent of a high order; money will not purchase this privilege. Mr. Case looks like a Spaniard, and is evidently a born artist and genius. One feels quite safe in predicting for him a great career. The beautiful Mrs. Knox, another of Mrs. Tucker's guests, is soon to make her debut at Covent Garden, in "La Favorita." Mrs. Knox, who is also an American girl, will appear under the name of Florence Ricea,—her maiden name, Florence Rice, Islainnized. She has been studying in Paris with great devotion for over two years. She is remarkably beautiful, has a superb contralto voice, and, it is anticipated, will make a great success.

form and color, but on a small scale, for the purpose of engraving; and the engravings that have made the world familiar with Dubufe's treatment of the parable were reproactions in line of this small sketch, which afterwards passed into the possession of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, and is now in the gallery of his house on Fifth avenue. It is all that remains in color to tell of this magnificent painting.

Mr. H. W. Derby, an old Cincinnatian, the predecessor of Robert Clarke & Co., in the professor of Robert Clarke & Co., in the professor of Robert Clarke & Co., in the professor of the Daily Enquirer, was, at the time the "Prodigal Son" was on exhibition in Paris, engaged in purchasing and importing pictures from Enrope. He was attracted to this painting, and negotiated for it, bringing it to America in 1869, though it was not opened or shown till a year later. The price he paid for it is differently stated, but some idea of its value may be formed from the fact that for a long time the insurance rates upon it were \$50,000, though at the time of its destruction the amount was no more than half that sum.

Desirous of showing it to his old friends in Cincinnati, he brought it to this city in the fall of 1873. It was here put into frame for the first time, and exhibited at Hopkins Hall, a place much too small for its advantageous exhibition, but the best that could be had at that time. Mr. Derby was persuaded to take it to Indianapolis, in aid of the Exposition which opened there for the first time that year. Over 20,000 people visited the hall in which it was exhibition, but the best that could be had at that time. Mr. Derby determined to make an exposition picture of it. It was subsequenty shown at St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Baftimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and other important cities, in each of which it was visited by large numbers of people. Its exhibition in Chicago during it was avoised to the professor of the was exhibition of Chicago during the substantian of the chicago during the substan

money invested in it, he proposed to give it to an Art Hall, with which his own name would be identified, and make it the nucleus of a collection of good paintings. But the purpose, like the picture, has vanished in thin air, and the world is the loser, for we cannot suppose that M. Bubufe will undertake to reproduce, and no other hand would venture so difficult a task.

Twenty-five years ago the paintings of the "Temptation" and the "Expulsion,"—the first representing Adam and Eve in Paradise, Eve in the act of presenting the apple to Adam, and in the last the sinful pair being driven from the Garden amid the tumult of the angry element,—were exhibited in this country by an Englishman named Ring. They were remarkable works of art, and came from the studio of the elder Dubufe. The strong contrast between the two pictures, the peace and serenity and loveliness of the one, and the terror and tragic sublimity of the other, made an abiding impression on the imagination and memory. No one who ever saw them can forget the figure of Eve in the "Expulsion," kneeling before Adam for protection and forgiveness, the wind roaring through the trees around them, the lightning blazing behind forgiveness, the wind roaring through the trees around them, the lightning blazing behind them, the angry animals glaring at them, and the bit of lurid sky in the low horkon that so the bit of lurid sky in the low horizon that so strongly contrasted with the blackness of the stormy heavens, the half-kneeling and crouching figure, with the fair hair streaming over the shoulders, and some tresses falling over the arm, was marvelously painted, and was statuesque in strength and relief. This was effected by the blaze of intense light falling upon it, and on the other hand by the red glare which proceeded from the serpent, now transformed into a mocking demon.

a mocking demon.

But great as these paintings were, they touched upon the melodramatic, and were wanting in the essentials of severe art, which were to be found in the composition of the Prodigal Son, with its forty figures, each expressive of character, and all uniting to tell the story of the Prodigal's life. But they all had the same end; they were destroyed by fire—the Temptation they were destroyed by fire—the Temptation and the Expulsion, we believe, though not certain, while on exhibition in London. Less fortunate than the Prodigal Son, no engravings or sketches exist, so far as we know, of the elder Bubufe's great paintings. Their loss was widely deplored, as will be that of the younger Dubufe, which last night went to destruction with Melodeon Hall. The memory of the great painting will, however, live in the memories of all those who were so fortunate as to see it, and who will regret the pleasure which others would have enjoyed had it been spared the flames. A Telegraph-Operator in Trouble.

A Telegraph-Operator in Trouble.

The accurate telegraph-operator hath his bulls no less renowned than those of the intelligent compositor, and one of the oddest of these was perpetrated in Paragust towards the close of the reign of Lopez. Wanting a few men to more forward a piece of artillery, the Dictator dispatched an order to the authorities of an iniand department to have five or six recruits ready for the third morning thereafter. The operator read for "50 6" recruits, "506" recruits, and so transmitted the message. The authorities were in mitted the message. The authorities were despair, for the rigorous conscription durit the long war had left them scarcely anythir but women and the sick and old, but Lopez but women and the sick and old, but Lopez's orders were usually obeyed implicitly by people who cared for their throats, and they scoured the country night and day, till on the third morning they presented to the Dictator's astonished view an array of 350 males, lame, halt, and blind, torn from the cradle and the grave, and, deprecating his wrath for non-fulfillment of his orders, explained that there was not another male in the province who could walk.

A Nursery for Statesmen.

There is another institution in Munich which is too noteworthy to be passed in silence, although it is not a necessary part of the system. This is the Maximilianum, founded by the late King. as a sort of a nursery for statesmen and dip-lomatists. Beyond the Iser, at the end of Maximilian street, is creeted an imposing build-ing, not in the best taste, where a certain number of students are lodged and instructed free of cost. Only those are admitted to its privileges who have stood first in every class from the primary school upward. Its inmstess may be, and usually are, at the same time members of the University and pursuing some particular course there. The fortunate ones who are admitted to the Maximilianum are lodged, boarded, clothed, and have besides a certain amount of pocket-money given them. They have teachers in statecraft, in whatever would it them for employment in the civil They have teachers in statecraft, in whatever would fit them for employment in the civil service, extending to languages and even to accomplishments which will give them polish of manners and fit them for political and social duties of diplomacy or high official life. And after enjoying these advantages they are not obliged to serve the State, but may go into private life. In fact, many of them do, for they are sure of brilliant situations and good pay.

### AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHOPIN RECITALS. The tenth and last of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's Chopin recitals occurred at Standard Hall last Saturday afternoon. The programme, which was especially prepared as a fitting climax to the series, was excellently gotten up, and pre-sented a series of contrasts, showing the differgramme embraced the polonaises in A flat major (militaire) and C minor, op. 40, Nos. 1 and 2; three nocturnes, op. 9, larghetto in B flat minor, and ante in E flat major, and allegretto in B major, two imprompting in E shore reciprocal control of the control of

new American prima doma, Mile. Blanche Ross, veils, at Coverent Garden, was accessed that he was welcomed by a large and enthustatic houses to work and the second primary with mot purchase this privinge. Motougets, and, is abort, reserved the evidence with which the public is accustomed to reward the favorities; and, of still more importance, that the all-powerful press have recognized between the favorities; and of still more importance, that the triber has been manded to the still that the Throe has been manded to the still that the Throe has been made and the still that the Throe has been for manded to the still that the triber has been still the still that the public is accustomed to be a still that the triber has been still that

other day, and found at least 20,000 people congregated there. They were of all ages, sizes, sexes, and conditions, and all more or less demented. From my observations that day I cannot say that I was favorably impressed with base-bail trentment for the feeble-minded. I think the old-fashioned asylum, with its attending discipline, is better for them. I would like to describe "base-bail" if I could, but it is so foolish a performance that it is difficult for a sensable man to convey an intelligible idea of it to readers in the full possession of their intellects. Suffice it to say that it consists mainly in one man flinging a ball at another, who makes a wild and ofttimes fruitless effort to hit it with a club. The former is called a "pitcher." He takes the ball in his hand, scrutinizes it carefully to make sure that it isn't a codfash ball, then glances up at the clouds to see if it is likely to rain, then casts his eye around at the infirm intellects who are watching him so intensely from the benches, looks intently at the ground as if selecting some good depot to sit down, then wheeling anddenly on his heel he spins the ball with a swift, jerking motion towards the man with the bat. You cannot imagine the frantic yells that crowd of impaired mental constitutions sends up if the batter hits it and sends it spinning a long distance, particularly if it isn't captured by the nimble idiots who run after it before he can run around a given circle. I was cunous to know whether or not this exercise was pecuniarily profitable to those who participated in it, and I asked the aforementioned base-ball reporter. "Do these unfortunate creatures who play buse-ball ever make anything?" and he replied. "Oh, yes, they make their home-base occasion—ally." Poor fellows, I should think they would base-ball ever make anything" and he replied, "Oh, yes, they make their home-base occasion-ally." Poor fellows, I should think they would make home base enough, but of course they can't help it. They were born so, for the most part, though I am told that base-ball idlocy is contagious and on the increase.

Woman's Rights in Russia.

The Russian Government have of late began to oppose systematically all movements tending to open up new avocations for women. A new case of such opposition has just occurred at Moscow. A lady Mme. Kaschewarow-Rudnew, having sent in to the Faculty of Medicine at the University a dissertation by means of which she hoped to obtain the degree as an M. D., the Faculty appointed a committee of four Professors for examining her paper. No sooner had this, however, been done than the Minister of Public Institution entered his veto, declaring that Russian law forbolds women to follow the medical profession. The dissertation of Mme. Kaschewarow-Kudnew was thereupon sent back to her without having been examined.

A Monster Balloon, One of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition of 1878 is to be the largest balloon ever made. It will contain 13,000 cubic meters of gas and is to be 23 to 84 metres in diameter. The car will hold fifty persons.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not necessary; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree G. B. SIMS, 57 Anhand Block, Chicago.

Divorces Legally and Quietly obtained bidlity, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years experience. Address P. O. Box 1037, Chicago, Ill. pears experience. Address to the body, chicago, in Divorces Quierty obtained for incom-cient proof residence immaterial; fee after decree. R S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-et., Chicago, Ill

TOR SALE-A CENTENNIAL WONDER-A BRAU fiful, healthy calf, 4 weeks old, with only three lengths can be seen at 77 West Lake-st. MUSICAL, A TRETAIL AT THE ORGAN FACTORY. THE cheapest and best cabinet organ in Chicago, \$50 and upward, monthly payments or cash, or for rent. Sicholson Organ Company, 63 Indiana-si-

MEDICAL. MRS. C. THOMAS, M. D., 508 SOUTH HALSTED-st., cures all female diseases; special attention paid to confinements; patients can obtain rooms and treatment. INSTRUCTION.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New laven, Conn. Send for circular. LOST AND POUND.

LOST-MOCKING BIRD FROM 117 SOUTH ROBET at., May 28. The finger or may person returning the same to above address will be suitably rewarded by E. Bitcilably rewarded by S.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-I OFFER FOR SALE AS ASSIGNEE OF H. R. Payson and F. E. Canda the following described party, subject to the incompressions.

Branch Addition.

3. Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in 5. Holmes' Subdivision N. 1/6
Block 11, Bushnell's Andition, on southwest corner of
Clark and Oak-sts., 102 feet on Clark by 120 feet on
Oak. 4. 10 scres, 2 blocks, 92 lots, on Chicago-av., Taylor & Canda's Subdivision W. 48. W. 48. E. 4 Sec. 1. Canda's Suppression

38, R. 13.

5. The S. ¼ of Block 11 in Bushnell's Addition, being shout 300 feet on Clark-st., corner of Loonst, and 200 eet on LaSalle-st., corner Locust,

6. Lincoln-av., 17 acros 6. W. ¼, Sec. 18, T. 40, N. . 14. 7. North Halsted-st., 2 lots, 3 and 9, in Subdivision of flock 8, in Block 5, Sheffield's Addition. A. J. AVERELL, Assignee. 127 Dearborn-st. Koom 5.

FOR SALE-1434 INDIANA-AV., 9 ROOM COT-FOR SALE-\$2,500 WILL PURCHASE LARGE I two-story house and lot, 30 Harvard-st. \$1,400 will purchase six-room house, and lot, 32 Harvard-st., near-Campbell-av. The above prices are less than cost of improvements. Easy terms. Inquire at 808 western-av. FOR SALE-AT A GREAT SACRIFICE-27 LOTS near corner Wood and Taylor-ass, together or separately, cash or part cash. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st. 12) Clark et.

FORSALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, 47X

125, east front, on Elizabeth et., near Randolph;
must be sold, and want an offer. COLE, NEWELL &
MOSHELL, 188 West Mydison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale. Size of places, price, and terms to suit. 10 cents fare. O. J. STOUGH. 122 Dearborn-st. TOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 50-foot lots at \$800, 81,000, and 81,200; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TOR SALE—\$5,000—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house at city limits, Hyde Park. Furnace, saver, bath, etc., worth \$7,500; near street and steam ears \$1,000 cash, balance to suit bayer. JOHN D. PARKER, Room 40 Resper Block.

TO RENT\_HOUSES.

TO RENT-FOR FOUR MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, a house in Minneapolis, Minn., with 10 rooms, well furnished, having water, gas, and all modorn conveniences. Address P. O. Box 284, Minneapolis, Minn.
TO RENT-CHEAP-NO. 1067 MICHIGAN.AV. with modern improvements. D. G. HAMILTON, 128 Clark et. 126 Clark st.

TO RENT-122 ELLIS-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick; no ulcer place in the city. Call on the premises till Monday next.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 75 TWEN-15-GITH-st., at \$25 per month. Inquire within, or of JAMES W. FORTER, 19 Bryan Block. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 280 West Washington-st., now in complete order, not for a boarding house, to a responsible party only. Apply at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-225 PER MONTH-NEW TWO-STORY brick, with cellar; modern improvements. Fremont-st., near Sophia. SOUTHWORTH, Room 2 Morrison Block. rison Block.

TO RENT—AT VERY LOW FIGURES TO GOOD
tenants, the 14-room house on the corner of Oal
and Rush-sts. Also il-room house in same block, octs
gon-fronts and all modern conveniences. Apply on the
premises, or to PAUL J. MCCORMICK, 182 South
Clark-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE 730 WEST MADISON-ST., 9
Froma bath, and gas, 820.
House 104 Honore-st., 8 rooms, water, and gas, 820.
House 104 Honore-st., 8 rooms, water, and gas, 820.
Six rooms, 188 West Madison-st., water and gas, 820.
Five rooms, 180 West Madison-st., water and gas, 820.
Five rooms, 180 West Madison-st., water and gas, 830.
COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER.
188 West Madison-st.
188 West Madison-st.
188 West Madison-st.
189 West Madison-st.
180 Kest.
180 West Madison-st.
180 Kest.
180 West Madison-st.
180 Kest.
180 West Madison-st.
190 Kent-New Octagon Marbis Front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
No. 820 Karroli-av, octagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
No. 808 Karroli-av, octagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
No. 808 Karroli-av, octagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
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No. 808 Karroli-av, octagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
No. 808 Karroli-av, retagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
No. 808 Karroli-av, retagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, fine lawn, in front, dc.
No. 808 Karroli-av, retagon marbis front; 12 rooms and improvements, included the following the fine front front front, dc.
No. 808 Karroli-av, retagon marbis front, dc.
No

TO RENT-683 AND 385 CALUMET-AV., NEW stone-front houses, 12 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures. F. GAYLORD, 13 Resper Block. TO RENT-FURNISHED—A NEAT, COOL COZY brick house, 121 Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av. Call at the house two days. TO EENT-VESY CHEAP-TWO 2-STORY AND basement marble-front houses on Vernon-av, near Titrity on the state and other improvements. TURNER & BOXD, 162 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES OF FROM FIVE TO eight rooms, in North Evanston, within three blocks of the depot, for from \$5 to \$5 per month, until next May, which is only one-third of the former rent also, a good house of ten rooms in Evanston, and one in Glencee, at extreme low figures. C. E. BROWNE, 100 Fifth-av.

TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT - TO GENTLEMEN - NICELY-FUR nished rooms, cool and pleasant, convenient to business. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 85 Sout Clarkest., Room 5. TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS AT 162 Leavitt-st., corner Jackson. Inquire of JOHN M. KLEIN, 227 and 239 Dearlorn-st. TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2.50 TO 187 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 334 New Dearborn-st. 2 blocks south of Post-Office. TO RENT-ONE NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE
D bedroom: 1 small bedroom, and 1 unfurnished parlor (front). Apply at 750 Wabsal-av.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. WITH
or without board. Kingsbury Block, Handolphst. near Clark. Apply to Room 3s. TO RENT-2 FLATS, 1 OF 8 HOOMS, \$30; 1 OF 6 rooms, \$23. Apply Monday from 10 to 1 on the premises, 744 State-st. Also, at 108 West Harrison-st store to rent, \$25. TO RENT-PARLOR-FLOOR, OR ALL HOUSE, inth-st., near Calumetray. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM AT 156 TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO BENT-STORE 108 MADISON-ST., BETWEEN
Clark and Dearborn-sts. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., Room 5. TO RENT-CHEAP, AT 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 3 large offices, 19x26. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1,

TO RENT-DOCK-200X500 FEET AT FOOT OF Carpenter and Grove-sta. Korth Branch. Has been occupied ten years as a coal and wood-yard. R. E. CLARKE, Room 36, 88 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT-DOUBLE BASEMENT, FURNISHED complete; rent low to good party; corner Hajsted and Madison-sts.; At location. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

10 OGDEN-AV.—OPPOSITE UNION PARK (NEW marble block) fourth house south of Randolph-st., 2 furnished front rooms, or 2 rear rooms, as may be desired, with all the modern conveniences and comforts of home. This is one of the most desirable and delightful locations in the city, commanding a fine view of the park and very accessible to business. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. references exchanged.

208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS
208 and board at \$5 per week; without board only
22 per week. JOHN DAVIS, proprietor.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR STATE—BOARD
for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with
use of plane.

To for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS Eshoard can be had. References required.

304 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—A PURNISHED themen. References exchanged.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—NICE BOOMS WITH good board at reasonable rates. Call and see.

Country.

USTIN—TWO OR THERE GENTLEMEN CAN BE
pleasantly accommodated with board and rooms at
the Austin House for the summer. Fare from the city,

Teents.

MISS ANNA KERB TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming her friends and the public that she has
taken the Sherman House, North Point, Milwaukse,
the healthest and most destrable summer resort in the
Northwest, and that she has opened it as a first-class
family hotel. Her large experience enables her to assure all who patronize her that they will be made purfectly comfortable at reasonable prices.

WEST HINSDALE-GOOD BOARD AND PLEASendon Hills, III.

SEWING MACHINES.

PIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE payable in sewing done at home. IRA D. OWEN CO., 212 East Madison-st. S CO., 212 East Madiscon-st.

TOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER, 315; WHEELER &

TWISON, \$20; late improved Singer from \$25 to
\$40; Remington, \$25; Wilson, \$25, to pay advances;
money joaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125
Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs. INGER OFFICE OF A. J. BELCHERT, 200 WEST Madison st., machines sold on monthly payments, orted, and exchanged. TO EXCHANGE.

O EXCHANGE-\$50,000 IN TOWNSHIP RONDS issued by one of the best counties of a Western tate for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal roperty. Address JANUARY, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-HOUSE AND LOT IN SUBURBA.
South Side, clear, for other property. MATSON TILL, 97 Washington-st.

WE WILL EXCHANGE A BEW TOP BUGGY FOR a piano; also will exchange good open buggy and harness for household furniture. D. B. DEWEY & CO., too Fifth-av.

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT AT As on the season of the twentien. D. B. DEWEY & CO., too Fifth-av.

WELL-LOCATED UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT Example of the control of the season. D. B. DEWEY & CO., too Fifth-av.

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD UNINCUMBERED lot for plano. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 106 Fifth-av.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 cash in a manufacturing business. Profits 100 per cent. Machinery and engine in good running order, best references, large trade established; need more apital. Address A R. 26 South Despiaines at.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 per cent. Machinery and engine in good running order, best references, large trade established; need more apital. Address A R. 26 South Despiaines at.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—160 RDON PRESS, NO. 6 STANDING PRESS, NO. 6 STANDING

WANTED-MALE HELP. Book teepers, Clerks, edc. ANTED-YOUNG MAN RXPERIENCED IN RR tall shoe business, who can command a few hus tollars and give ironclad references. W.3, Trib

WANTED—CARPENTERS—6 GOOD TRIMMER for piece work at new beliding on Randelph-st. between LeSalle and Fifth-av.

Employment Agencies
WANTED-RAILBOAD LABORRES FOR 10WA
and lilinois; free fare, 10 for saw-mill. L. A
NGELL, southwest corner of Lake and Market-sta. WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILL-inois: 150 for lows: 50 for quarry; 5 stone-cut-ters: free fare; sho, farm-hands, at 23 west Randolph-st. J. H. SFERRECK & CO., successors to C. V.

Snell & Co.

Wiscolingone.

Wanted—Any Human Being with Brains book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water sade. Send for circular. Excelsior Company, 16 Tribuge Building.

Wanted—AGENTS FOR CENTENNIAL BADG-es: cheap and salable. Send 10 cents for sample to W. J. PETITS & Co., manufacturers of swelry. F. O. Box 443 Providence, B. I. ; 200 per cent front to agents. Box 443 Providence, R. I.; 200 per cent profit to agenta.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CRICAGO, AND
three for Illinois and Wisconsin. Reasonable isiary; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Situation permanent. A rare chance for good men. All applicants
answered if stamp is inclosed. Address Monitor Manafacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-A PINANCIAL MANAGER, WITH A capital of \$2,000 to, conduct a manufacturing establishment. Address V 7th Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had. WANTED-TO LEAVE THIS MORNING, 25 RAIL-road laborers; free fare; also saw-mill and farm hands. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st. WANTED-MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5, 000 TRIAL packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to epgage permanently in the best paying business in the engage permanently in the best paying business in t United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per we during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill. WANTED-RELIABLE PARTIES TO SELL STATE and county rights of a valuable little patent recently granted; on shares of one-half the proceeds; sale to the trade aircady established. Address G. LEE, P. O. Box 251. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO WASH DISHES Halisted st. WANTED-MEN-IT PAYS 85 TO \$10 DAILY.
selling perfume, shells, new novelty tools,
chromes, photographs, and jestery. American Novelty-Company, 118 East Madden-st., Room 18.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; will find steady employment at \$4.50 per
week. Call Sanday and Monday at 1048 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING IN A
small family. Apply corner Clark and Jackson-sta.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL H-USE.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL H-USE.

work. Apply to H. COHN, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED-HANDS ON LADIRS UNDERWEAR and to take their pay in first-class sewing machines. It's D. OWEN & CO., 212 East Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES adjustion at any kind of work; is active, intellicent, and wifting to work. Address 2 31, Tribanes.

CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY S and respectable woman, who has lost her first baby, would like to take an infant to wet-nurse. Apply for three days to Mrs. CURTIS, 300 Rush-st.

Employment Agencies.

Offuation Wanted—Ladies in Want of Sust-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. LAPRISE, 804 West Madison-81. ison-st. CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF S) good Scandinavian and Germen female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, SO Milwankey-sv.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Situation wanten—A yound Lady RECENTparion; a good needlewoman; a traveling lady preferred. Address E. MOORE, Hampton, Franklin
County, Iowa. County, Jowa.

CITTATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS

Companion to a lady, or nursery governess; is willing to make berself useful; can do plain sewing; would travel. Home more an object them wages. Address N 76, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, donois, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, ED flandolph-st., near Clark, Booms 5 and 6. Established 1884.

I OANS—ON COLLATERALS, ERAL ESTATE, OB other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 185 Lestain-st. MONEY TO LOAN, S AND 9 PER CENT, IN SUMS to suit, arst-class large sums, 74 per cent on real cetate. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Deer beep-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND Upprincipals only need apply. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block. Portiand Riock.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, MISING machines, pisnos, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark st., Room 2, up-stains.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SIGNOT TIME.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SIGNOT TIME.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SIGNOT TIME.

According to the nature of sacurity, VAN R. HIGGINS, Room 10 Tribane Building.

WANTED—TO LOAN—45, 500 POR PIVE YEARS for building purposes; sacurity will be given by first mortgage on the Property; near business centre; security is ample. Principals only need apply, Address or apply personally to R. 57 Fifth 3v.

—8. AND 16 PER CENT MONEY IN HAND TO

8-8, AND 10 PER CENT MONEY IN HAND TO loan; low commissions. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington st. of \$4,000 and upwards on Cook County property W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st

\$500 8700, \$1,000, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OF 102 Washington-st.
4.3.500 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL TO 53.500 estate in Chicago or Cook County.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.
55.000 AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT, 70
TURNER & BOND, 100 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FAIR CHANCE—IN THE WELL KNOWN AND A perfect-established bakery, with restaurant, at No. 50 West Randolphies, he agood chance to buy the half share with a small capital, realizing a good interest. Call at No. 50 West Randolphies, city.

A RAFE CHANCE—A RAILEGAD EATING—A house for sale in a thriving town in Indiana, doing a good business; good reasons gives for selling. For particulars write to Lock Box 392, Loganaport, Ind.

TOR SAIR—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE
I for express rig. a first-class cash-paying business, with bar attached; ilcense, etc. Address C. H. STEEL, Post-Office.

TOTEL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LEADING
TOTEL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LEADING
Hotels in Flortda, well furnished and ready for
business, for sale. For terms apply to GEORGE
ModiNLY, Kimhark House, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr.
CHARLES KOCH, Jacksonville, Fiz.

WANT A PARTNER FOR AN ESTABLISHED
I grain and commission business, with capital from
\$5,000 to 85,000; mone but responsible parties need apply. Address Y78, Tribune office.

DARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A GOOD MANUFACturing business for sale cheap; established in 1830;
profits good; good reasons given for wishing to sell.
For particulars address Box 1163, Aurora, Kane Co., III. DARR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A WELL ESTAB-le lished masic business. The only masic store in city of eleven thousand (11,000) people with a large an-rich sountry tributary; first-class stock, and business increasing; satisfactory reasons given for ceiling. Ad-dress as once HOTT & FOND, wilnows, Minn. This FIXTUES OF AN SET ABLIMED MEAT MADE feet for sale cheap; retails 5 castle and 8 calves prevent rate is 5 per month with dwelling. Call and investigate to-day at 455 West Oblo-8.

\$\frac{\phi}{2}\$ OO CASH WILL BUT HALF INTEREST IF office business and stock of \$1,000, clearing over \$400 monthly. 188 Eandolph-8t. Room 20.

HORSES AND CARBLAGES. UCTION TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriage, and harness a pro-stry, at WESTON & CO.S. Nos. 198 and 198 East ashington-st. Ample time given to east all bores id under a warrance. Stock on hand at private sale. sold under a warrantée. Stock on hand at private saie.

A wildow LADY WILL SKLL THE PROPERTY
A ef her late handand, -one goldan-sorrel coupe family or business horse, nearly if shands high, and 6 years
of age; also one Hambletonian managany-bay mare, a
years of age, is likely to be very fast, frue from spot or
blemtish, with long mane and tail, kind, the most timic
person can ride or drive, warranted sound, and any
reasonable trial given; no horse-jockeys need apply;
also a lump seas top-buggy and a side-bar for boggy;
Wahash-ay, bea maker in the country. Apply stole
Wahash-ay,

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARrisges, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and
Fridays, commencing at 10 a.m., at WREN & CO. '8,
12 and 194 Washington-st.

L'OR SALE—A FARCY-FLATFORM SPRING WAGton suitable for clears, candies, and authors; will sell
cheap. Inquire at 271 East Medison-st.

L'OR SALE—TWO DOUBLE AND THERE SINGLE
appress wagons and harness to match, cheap
for each or good indorsed player, at 146 South Water-st.

TOR SALE—A: ANNOTE ROBER, LIGHT TOO buggy; complete rig. dirt cheap. 90 Madison-sa.

LINE EXTENSION-TOP CARRIAGE AND SEVera Brewster and other matery; bar-wagons but littie used, in perfect order, cheap. PENNOTER & CO.,
207 Wabash-av.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, and carpets, transferred by the carpets, the carpets of the carpets of the carpets by the carpets of the carpets by the carpets by the carpets of the carpets by the carpets

# The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.

New Chicago Theatre. , between Kandolph and Lake. Hooley

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

Greenbacks declined at the New York Exchange on Saturday, ruling at 881@883.

The Turkish Government is moving vigorously in its dealings with the Salonics rioters, of whom nineteen were sentenced on Friday and Saturday last-four to cap ent, and the others to forced labor for life, and to various terms of imprison ment. The results of the trials at Salonica are telegraphed to the Turkish Ministers at the leading Capitals as an assurance of the intention of the Porte to amply punish the

The order adopted by the Senate on Saturday, that the question of jurisdiction in the BELLENAP case shall be finally voted upon Monday, does not necessarily imply that the matter will be settled to-day. The debate may, and probably will, be prolonged far into the night, and possibly up to Tuesday noon. If the Senate should assume jurisdiction, the impeachment trial will give place to general thought, when the Conference Committee the two Houses shall have begun their labors on the various Appropriation bills, concerning which the Senate and House are now ely at variance. It would not be surprising if the impeachment trial were finished before the Conference Committees succeed in adjusting their differences.

It is stated that the mysterious secret so mety conceived for the purpose of thwarting aggression of Popery has organized on a nal basis, twenty-one State bodies participating in the movement, and that it will drop into politics this year for the purposes of expurgating Roman Catholic devotees from all places of civil trust, and the per-Headquarters have been established in Phila lelphia, and representatives of the Order will go to the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conblotted with the stigms and injus lice of Know-Nothingism, and otherwise re-tricted to such a degree as to utterly destroy its chances for future weight in general

Admiral Goldsborouge has been quoted as testifying to unlawful expenditures in excess of appropriations in the Navy De-partment in the repair and rebuilding of ships. It now appears that he testified to nothing of the sort, and that Secretary ROBESON has kept within the letter of the law in this regard. He has, however, commenced elaborate repairs and alteran old hulk and adding enough to make up a new vessel—undertakings, the completion of which would largely exceed the appropri awarding no contracts beyond the lawful limit, and trusting to future appropriations to finish the jobs. In this manner Mr. Robeson has spent a vast amount of money, and has laid the foundation for spending vast amount hereafter, but, while severely bending the law to suit his purposes, it appears he has not yet broken it outright.

The sudden death is announced of WILLsinnati Enquirer, who was run over by the sars and instantly killed last evening while walking along the track of the Little Miami ad, near Branch Hill Station, where he resided. Mr. Bloss had been connecte with the Enquirer for twenty-two years, and was widely known as an able political writer and statistician. Though a life-long and ician. Though a life-long and prominent Democrat, he had never held office. He was nominated for Congress two years ago, but was unsuccessful by reason of the lukewarm support rendered by his party. money should be, as far as possible, used for Mr. Bloss, even more than Horace Greeley, the redemption of the certificates of 1875. was famous in the newspaper world for the remarkable eccentricity of his handwriting, which to an unpracticed reader was absolutely llegible and unintelligible, and could only be Money can be secured also by offering leciphered by certain special compositors in the Enquirer office. He was in his fiftieth year, and leaves a wife and four children nourn his sad and untimely death.

A heavy reduction in passenger rates is mnounced by the New York Central manement, owing, it is said, to cutting under rival lines leading west from Boston. The new tariff to go into effect to-day on the New York Central places the fare beween Chicago and New York at \$17, instead of \$25, as before; Cincinnati, \$15; Indian apolis, \$16; St. Louis, \$22; Louisville, \$19 Detroit, \$13. This will compel a corling reduction upon the comnes from Chicago to the seaoard, and, the war once begun in earnest there is no telling where rates may go to. It is not unlikely, after all, that people can nake the Centennial trip for a reasonable amount of money before the summer is over. The Eric Road has already promptly taken the field against its powerful adversary, and has announced a schedule of rates one dollar agures given above. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Roads may be expected to follow suit forthwith, and a general railroad war is one of the near probabilities.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Wheat was steadier, under a good demand for shipment, and rye firm. Other grain and provisions were weak. Mess pork declined 45c per bri, closing at \$19.10@19.12} for June and \$19.32}@ 19.35 for July. Lard was 25@35c per 100 hs lower, closing at \$11.20 cash and \$11.40 seller July. Meats were active and i@ic lower, at 6jc for boxed shoulders, 9jc for do short

ribs, and 94c for do short clears. Lake reights were more active, at 21c for wheat to Rail freights were dull and un-Highwines were firm, at \$1.09 per Flour was in light demand and Wheat was active and closed to steady. higher, at \$1.08 cash and \$1.08 for June Corn declined jo, closing at 45 to for May and 44c for June. Oats declined je, closing at 28% for May and 28% for June. Rye was firmer, at 70@70\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Barley declined 2@
3c, closing at 66c for May and 55\(\frac{1}{2}\)c for June. Hogs were active and advanced 10c, closing Cattle were quiet and steady, at \$2.50@5.00 for inferior to choice. Sheep were scarce and nominally firm at Friday's quotations. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The charges against Speaker KERR-that he received money in 1866 for his influence in securing the appointment of a First Lieutenant in the regular army—are attracting onsiderable attention in Washington. Green the appointee, has testified that he paid \$600 to one Harney, Assistant-Doorkeeper of the House, the latter assuring him that he knew Congressman who could "fix matters." He was by HARNEY introduced to Mr. KERB, through whose exertions he was appointed and obtained his commission, but with whom there wa no allusion whatever to any money consideration. Green also testified that persons acting in behalf of Mr. KERB approached him in New York recently, and endeavored to obtain from him a denial under oath of the whole story, but he refused. HARNEY is expected to be on hand to-day to testify, and the Committee are informed that he will swear positively that he paid the money to Mr. KERR. The latter claims that he will be able to show the utte falsity of these charges, and his friends are

THE CITY CERTIFICATES.

There are just two problems which will confront the Council Committee and the Committee of Citizens who hold a conference this morning on the municipal finances. One is the best disposition to make of the claims which are in the shape of city certificates maturing from month to month; there are a little over \$3,000,000 of these outstanding. The second is the necessity for providing for the current expenditures since April 1 and from now on. In the effort at solving both problems these gentlemen will be met by the stubborn fact that the City Treasury is out of funds, and that its assets in the shape of taxes cannot be immediately collected by compulsion. All that is left to do, then, is to seek some fair and practicable means of converting these assets. There are two ways, and they may be worked out together. One is offset, whereby the city shall offer to deliver over its claim for taxes in exchange for certificates of indebtedness held agains it. The other is to offer inducements for the payment of taxes, or the exchange of certificates for texes due, by a reasonable discount for speedy realization on the various taxclaims. This general principle may be applied both to the past claims and future

1. As to the past. - There is a growing in-

disposition on the part of the present City Government to issue new certificates in exchange for those now outstanding, because the decision of the Court does not seem to warrant any such exchange. There is also an indisposition on the part of bankers and other persons who hold these old certificates to give them up in exchange for new ones, ecause the old ones were issued to innocen purchasers before the recent judicial construction of the law, and are more apt to be lawful and collectable than a new issue in exchange for them at the present time. It is better for both parties, therefore, that the old certificates should be held until they can be paid or exchanged for taxes, and they may be given a new value by resolution of the Council that they shall be paid on or beuntil redeemed. This resolution shall also set forth that these old certificates will be received by the Comptroller at any time for the payment of taxes for the year 1875 and previous years, allowing interest on them up to the time of their receipt for taxes. These conditions having been indorsed on the outstanding certificates, they will have a steadier value than new certificates issued in exchange. They will be legaltender for taxes past-due and unpaid, and, when received for these unpaid taxes, it will simply be a fair exchange of mutual obligations, whereby both the city and the taxpayer discharge some old debts. There could be no simpler nor fairer way of redeeming the old certificates, and undoubtedly a large part of the back taxes will be paid in this way that would otherwise be allowed to run. There might and should be still further efforts to reduce the amount of the outstanding certificates. The money now collected for taxes is on the tax-levy of 1875, and it is proper that, after paying up the policemen, firemen, school-teachers, clerks, etc., of the city to April 1, 1876, the residue of the

a rebate on the premiums due upon the tax-certificates which have been bought in by the city at tax-sales, and which amount to about \$1,000,000; and the money received on these should likewise be employed in the liquidation of the outstanding certificates. With these three resources, viz.: the acceptance of old certificates in payment of old debts, the money coming in from the taxes of 1875, and the money may be obtained by the surrender of tax certificates at a discount on the large prenium or interest they bear,—we believe that the old certificates may be wiped out within a year's time. 2. As to the future. - There is no question about the authority of the city to issue new certificates drawn against the tax-levy of the present year, which amounts to about \$4,000,000, and to be used in the discharge of the current expenditures of the year. But the question has been asked: Who will buy these new certificates in the face of the protest of the old paper? The answer is that the protest referred to amounts to little; that hortly provision will be made for the old certificates which will be satisfactory to the holders; and that after the taxes of this summer are paid they will be able to redeem them

in cash or receive them, as suggested, in liqui-dation of back taxes. But the sale of these new certificates may be made certain by inserting in every one that it will be received in payment for taxes of 1876 at its face value and the interest at maturity added. This conis an expression of "Butlerism," dition will insure a local demand for the new certificates, for the parties purchasing them with a view to paying taxes therewith will cent per annum. Thus one million of cer-tificates may safely be issued against the personal taxes which will fall due and must be sonal taxes which will fall due and must be minority, and imperiled its very life. Burpaid before April 1, 1877. Make them re-

"fat takes." Burnes is the original advoceivable at any time for the personal taxes of cate of an eternally irredeemable paper cur-1876, along with the full amount of interest they will draw at maturity. Then \$3,000,000 of certificates may be issued falling rency, and does not hesitate to st the doctrine that such a currency is "the Aug. 1, 1877, and receivable with best that has ever been devised." BUTLER the full amount of interest at any delights in maintaining the color-line at the time in payment of the real-estate taxes of South, and in compelling the Southern States at the point of the bayonet to elec 1876. There will be no hesitation on the none but carpet-baggers to office. BUTLEB part of capitalists to invest in this kind of scurity. It will have the character of cash indorses the old spoils system of politics, and uses every exertion to suppress ollateral, and can be used as such at any bank in large or small amounts. Every taxures inside the party. BUTLER is the very embodiment of the sentiments set forth in payer can get the equivalent of cash, along the Illinois platform, and we conclude with the full amount of interest long before therefore, that he is the "Great Unknown it is due, by paying his taxes in certificates whom the platform-makers thought of while The city loses nothing, as it would have to deluding the people with a supposed BLAINE pay the interest in any event, and as it has no other lawful use for the tax-colle We may be in error in supposing the authan the payment of the certificates; but i thors of the platform had BUTLER in their would gain in the prompt collection of these

not the man they want nominated, as he neither rag-baby nor bloody-shirt. P. S.-On further reflection, we are and he does not live more than a thousan

miles from Illinois, either. THE WAR ON TILDEN. the great Canal Ring, and the pros

WHO IS THE DARK HORSE! In the Illinois Convention, by a union hose who were for BLAINE as a first choice with those who were for "anybody to bea BRISTOW," the delegation, though wholly instructed, are ostensibly nearly all for BLAINE. But there is a significant lack of ssurance that the entire delegation will re main steadfast to the implied condition under which they were selected, and the platform pears so many evidences of an opposition to the well-known and declared sentiments of Mr. BLAINE, that there is a natural curiosity to know who is thought of as complying with the political preferences therein set forth by the Whisky-Ringsters and Congres ional and ex-Congressional managers of the Springfield Convention. The people cerainly have a right to informati point, since the managers made up latform to suit themselves, and one noto riously opposed to Mr. BLAINE's sentiments Now, who is the man?

taxes in this manner and the rapid extin

guishment before maturity of its outstand

ing obligations. We hazard the opinion

this condition, the demand for them will b

greater than the necessity for their issue

needed from month to month after the pre

ent arrearage to employes shall have been

The system of liquidation which is her

nggested is simply that of passing out

od asset for the discharge of an equivalen

bligation. It may be applied both to the

old, outstanding certificates and to all cer

ificates issued in the future. It is only

ecessary to keep in mind the distinction be

ween the old debt to be paid out of the old

axes and the new debt to be paid out of the

new taxes. The old certificates should be

eceived with the accrued interest at the

time of tendering them in payment of taxes

of 1875 and previous years. The new cer-

ificates should be issued, say, \$1,000,000 a

against the personal tax, and due on or before

April 1, 1877, and \$3,000,000 as against the

real tax, which must be paid by Aug. 1

1877,-under the condition that they will

e received, and the full amount of interes

hey draw at maturity allowed on them, a

any time they may be tendered in paymen

of the taxes of 1876.

lischarged.

nce they need only be put out as money i

that, if the new certificates be issued und

We have already pointed out in what man-ner Mr. BLAINE is inhibited from standing on such a platform as the Illinois Convention anagers so impertinently dictated to the ational Republican Convention, He has not a single idea in common with the devoteeism to the "Rag-Baby," and he made a powerful speech in Congress to define his erence to specie resumption and hard money as an honest basis for his candidatu for the Presidency. He has never been en gaged in the "bloody-shirt" business, and in his speech on Andersonville (which did so much to give him prominence as a candidate he declared himself in favor of univers amnesty, with the single exception of JEFF Davis, and in his case opposed amnesty only on the broad ground of humanity, and as a of the Andersonville horrors. He is like wise opposed to the salary-grabs, to the corruption that has crept into the public service, and to the thievish carpet-bag iniqui ties, and he appointed the very Committees who have done most to expose and bring into condemnation the abuses which the Illi nois platform inferentially indorses. So it isn't BLAINE the managers had in their mind's eye.

Is it CONKLING? He fills the bloody-shir part of the bill excellently well. While he loes not often talk, his voice is still for war, and a carpet-bag thief always finds in him a supporter and defender. He was strong for the Force bill, which was happily defeated through BLAINE's influence. But, on the other hand, Conkling is a pronounced advocate of a speedy return to specie-payments, and follows the New York and New England sentiment in this direction. Can it be Morron, who has a patent on the "bloody shirt" which was slightly infringed by OGLESBY when the latter apostrophized the blood-stained greenbacks? Yet Morron's later position on the money question does not go the full length of declaring the greenbacks in their present irredeemable shape as "the best system of paper currency ever devised," and "deprecating any legislation that might by any possibility cause a return to the system of (specie-redeemed) paper currency in existence before the War." Notwithstanding Mr. Morron's elastic adaptability on this question, he would hardly be willing to commit himself to so broad a statement as this. The most that Mr. Mor ron wants at present, if the Indiana platform may be accepted as an expression of his views, is to stand still and do nothing with the currency. So this mysterious Illinois platform may not mean Morron. Certainly it doesn't point to WHEELER, of New York, nor HAYES nor TAPT, of Ohio, nor WASHBURNE, of Illinois, all of whom are opposed to the sentiments therein expressed. In some respects it seems to fit Mr. Pig-Iron Keller of Pennsylvania, though he has no particular sympathy with bayonet-rule at the South ; besides, if KELLEY had been intended, the 3.65 irredeemable-bond hobby would have

Who is it, then? There is only one man we can think of who answers the demands of the platform in every particular, and who would certainly have dictated just such an expression of sentiment if he had been called upon. We are forced to the conviction, therefore, that the Whisky-Ringsters and the Congressional and ex-Congressional managers of the Illinois Convention had their line of vision fixed upon Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. The platform that that term implies. It embodies the true-inwardness of that illustrious bummer. BUTLES thinks it was the lenient policy towards the South and not the scandalous corruptions which he helped to introduce and encouraged that cast the party into a dollars.

minds, but it is very certain that BLAINE is pinion there is one other candidate who would fit the platform as well as BUTLER,

The Democracy are just now having their own domestic troubles. It is known that, unless the Republican party make such nomination as to virtually abandon the conest, the Democrats cannot elect a candidat without the vote of the State of New York. Mr. Tilden has won national fame as a re former, first by his voluntary and vigorous investigation and formal prosecution of the Tween Ring, ending in the conviction of the majority of that gang, and the recovery of civil judgments for the amounts stolen; and second, by his equally vigorous disruption of of the guilty members of that party. This fact has commended him as a reformer to the American people, and has made him an eligible candidate for the votes of the whol Independent party, who may not find a more acceptable man in the field as a candidate. So irresistible was the logic of facts that TILDEN'S nomination as the Democratic candidate a few weeks ago was considered a foregone conclusion. But official corruption and lishonesty, however baffled, can hate. It is vindictive, it is revengeful. Consequently, Tween's Tammany and the Canal Ring thieves have vowed the defeat of TILDEN. Within a month the men upon whom TIL-DEN had placed the brand of infamy, and whom he had made disgorge the public plunder, and whose profitable business of robbery he had destroyed, put up their three hundred thousand dollars and purchased the New York Express, and made it an anti-TILDEN organ. They then moved further they purchased the New York World and converted that paper into an anti-TILDEN organ. Both organs are now engaged in proving that TILDEN is the weakest of all candidates; that he cannot carry New York; and that defeat is certain if he be the cand

This is a warning to all honest men. If you see a man picking a pocket, robbing house, or setting fire to a store, the safest policy is to turn aside and let the wickedness go on, lest, next day, you be denounced in the organs for having injured the party by insisting on honesty and integrity. Thous who alone of the Democratic candidate might have a large support outside of his party, is to be slaughtered in his own party because he prosecuted Tween and his associates, and broke up the New York Canal Ring, which had been robbing the State for thirty-five years. The convicted thieves in the Democratic party have their wrongs to redress and revenges to gratify; to them the term Reformer is a personal grievance, and, let the Republicans do what they may, these scaly convicts have determined there shall

THE GREAT LAND SALE. the demands of the several Pacific Railway Companies, which demands are growing in insolence and in magnitude. It will be remembered that Congress made a donation to these roads of many millions of acres o public lands. The Government also donated to the Central and Union Pacific Railway Companies United States bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, and running thirty years, to the amount of \$64,000,000. The Companies have failed to pay the interest on the bonds which has all been paid by the United States, except a small amount paid in the way of charges for transportation. The result is that the amount of principal and in terest due on these bonds now, in May, 1876, reaches \$87,977,353. The bonds have an

have a claim for principal and interest amounting to \$135,000,000 secured by second mortgage! These Railway Companies have selected all the lands they need for all purposes of the road; the officers have taken all the eligible town sites, all the water stations have been appropriated, and all the agricultural lands have been disposed of, and the Companies find themselves with some fifteen or twenty millions of acres of land which are comparatively valueless, not being worth, on an average, 10 cents an acre. Therefore, they now make a new demand on Congress, and a committee of the Senate have reported in

average of twenty years more to run, and at

the end of the term the United States will

favor of granting it. The grant of land to the Union and Central Pacific Roads was at the rate of 12,800 acres per mile. This Committee now propose that the United States shall purchase the refuse land at \$2.50 per acre, or at the rate of \$32,000 per mile of the road; that the United States shall allow the Companies interest on that sum at the rate of 6 per cent, compounded, and that the Companies shall, in small annual payments, make up the deficiency, and thus be discharged of all liability for principal and interest to the Government n account of the bonds.

But this scheme does not rest here Congress also granted the Northern Pacific Railroad land in the proportion of 25,600 granted to Tom Scorr's Texas & Southern Pacific Railway land at the same rate. All this land, west of the 100th degree of longitude, is barren, not capable of supporting Government at \$2.50 per acre, for which the Companies are willing to accept Government bonds. Now let us look at the amount of real-estate which the Government, having once given away, is now asked to buy back at the rate of \$2.50 per acre.

Totals .......\$131,500,000 \$338,750,000

This is the whole job. For the present the bill making the grant of bonds to Tom

put itself on record against the bill and thereby risk the vote of Pennsylvania, which Mr. Scorr is supposed to control. But the Senate Committee have reported

bill, recommending its passage, to carry out the job so far as the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and their attachments are concerned. This will do for a beginning, and every man knows that before the two Houses of Congress shall be come corrupted to the extent of voting away the thirty-five or forty millions of dollars to these two Companies there will not be hon-est men enough left in either House to make the least possible resistance to the whole scheme of three hundred and fifty millions of We invite the attention of the people to

the boldness which this Pacific Railroad swindle has assumed. The Senate Committee on Railroads, which has reported these bills, is omposed of the following Senators: WEST, of Louisiana; HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska; CRAGIN, of New Hampshire; Howe, of Wisconsin; Hamilton, of Texas; MITCHELL, of Oregon; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Ranom, of North Carolina; KELLY, of Oregon; CAPERTON, of West Virginia; and EATON, of Connecticut. The four last named are Demcrats and the other seven are Republicans It is to be hoped that there were some dissenting members of the Committee, and that the country was not left without at least one man to oppose the monstrons job in its inception. It should be stated, as a mater of justice, that the House Comnittee on the Judiciary refused to entertain a similar proposition referred to them. This enormity having taken this tangible shape, it will be the duty of the Republican party at the Cincinnati Convention to reoudiate all responsibility for it, and to delare that the party shall, both through the Legislative and through the Executive ranches, oppose the enactment of any such law, or the subsidizing of any railroad or other corporation with either national bonds or Government credit, or by the purchase of any public lands. The people at the polls will not hesitate to place their veto upon any men or party that shall give countenance or support to such a measure.

The political arithmeticians of the New York press are just now busy with slate and pencil figuring away upon the results of the opening ballot at the Cincinnati Convention. They are all working industriously and covering their slates with columns of figures. nd how many of them will get their sum right remains to be seen. The New York Tribune's and Times' figures come pretty close to each other in some of their totals The New York Tribune reaches this result:

ssary for a choice, 379. The Times figures as follows, basing its figures on the returns from States in which Conventions have been held:

The Times' estimate excludes forty-six del-

egates yet to be chosen, from Iowa, Louisiana, nd Florida. It will be observed that there is a wide discrepancy between the Tribnne and Times as to the number of votes that the Great Unknown will receive. Perhaps if the respective figurers had used algebra intead of arithmetic in doing their sums, they night have hit nearer the result, as then they could have used a representative of the Un-known quantity. It is some time yet, however, before the meeting of the Convention, and there will be opportunities for changing the figures and getting the sums right, be sides ascertaining the exact value of the Unknown quantity, to whom Our Carter alluded so eloquently as he pictured him with his feet on the balustrade and a cigar in his

Eliot," "Leighton Court," "Mademoiselle Mamouth listening to the Marine Band.

One of the most significant signs coming storm on the Eastern question is the decline in English consols, the unloading of the Rothschilds, and the panic on the London Stock Exchange. The English pocket book is peculiarly sensitive to changes, and indicates areas of low ters and coming storms in the political world with unerring precision. Viewed in the most favorable light, England is in a bad way. Turkey has declined to accept the agreement of the three Powers,--Germany, Austria, and Russia, -and the insurgents knowing that Turkey will not and cannot carry out any reform, are determined to fight on until the independence of Rosnia and Herzegovina is conceded, which would be the entering wedge for the independence of all the other Sclavic provinces. It is necessary, therefore, for the three Powers to confer again, and the new conference is already anounced to take place at Ems. Meanwhile Italy has cont in her adherence to the memorandum of the three Powers, so that Russia Austria, Germany, and Italy are united in their policy on the Eastern question, so far as it relates to the present Christian insurrec tion against the Turks, while England and France are opposed to it. But in this matter there is a wheel within a wheel. England is directly interested in the Eastern question but France is not. But France is interested in Egypt, which England now holds as a sort of security with which to make good her losses from Turkish indebtedness, when the three Powers actively interfere with Turkisl affairs. Hence, when England shall attempt to collect her security, she must of necessit become involved with France. In this com plication of affairs there is very good reason for the sudden fall of the political thermom eter in England and the panic in stocks. It seems to be conceded that Mr. Morri-

son, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, made a fair, moderate, and logical speech in advocacy of the new Tariff bill which he introduced into the House some months ago. But suppose he did-cui bono It has attracted no attention, and we think we can tell Mr. Morrison why. However sincere he may be in his desire to reform the revenue system in customs, he has no sincere backing in his party. The history of this very bill several months since Mr. Morrison first introduced it, the Committee have slept on it. It has received only occasional and cursory consideration, and then for the purpose of crippling it. The very heart of the bill has been cut out by refusing to permit the tea and coffee clause to stand. There has been no caucus nor united effort to push the bill. Nor will there be. In spite of the standing resolution of Democratic State Conventic

propose taking any action on this question any more than it does on the currency que tion. It desires to stand still and do nothing That has been its programme from the first, and it will continue to be its programme till the end; and Mr. Morrison is wasting his strength in devising measures for reforming the tariff, and spending his breath in a vain advocacy thereof, so long as he has no backing except that of his own party caucus in ongress. It is a fair sample of the honest of Democratic pretense.

The New York Herald continues its vatici ions upon the Presidential prospect, with view to satisfy itself that CONKLING must be not ated at Cincinuati. The Herald's latest effort i this line is based upon the President's friend ship for CONKLING, and the assumption that the faintest intimation of President GRANT's CONKLING as soon as they are satisfied MORTON cannot be elected," This is assuming a dec more than the facts warrant, and ignores alto gether that both BRISTOW and BLAINE, more es pecially the former, have developed no small strength in the South. But, after assuming so nuch, the Herald concedes that to make sur of the nomination CONKLING must get the vote of Ohio in the Convention, and to secure that proposes that the ticket be CONKLING nd HAYES. Aside from the fact tha HAYES might decline to be placed on the ticket as a tail-piece to CONKLING, and the further fact that never yet was a ticket carried through by any tail-piece attachment, the sel evident truth is that even HAYES couldn't pull CONKLING through in Ohio. To place HAYES second on the ticket would be simply to swamp t in Ohio; and it would encounter the like fat dragged through in Ohio, but the chances are that the tail-piece attachment in that case would prove too heavy, even with HAYES at the head, and would be alike fatally disastrous to him. CONKLING could not carry a single Western State, and all these schemes of the machine-politicians of Manhattan Island, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington to foist him upon the party at Cincinnati mean simply schemes to secure the crushing defeat of the Repubican party. If CONKLING is to have he first place on the ticket, neither HAYES, BRISTOW, BLAINE, MORTON, nor anybody else s second, or in any other capacity, can save it The machine men who are running the CONKLING movement may as well disabuse themselves of he notion that by any combination or trade a single electoral vote can be secured for him from he West, or even Western support in the Con rention.

Occasionally the Peoria Transcript falls into an ironical vein of composition. Thus, speak-ing of the rag-baby plank of the Springfield

ing of the rag-baby plank of the Springfield platform, it says:

The resolution deprecates any course or legisla-tion which may drive out of existence our present admirable system(1) of paper currency, and place in its stead the irresponsible, irredeemable curren-cy in circulation before the War. The platform very wisely(?) fails to express any opinion upon the question of a prompt return to a hard-money finan-cial basis.

The sardonic puff of our fluctuating, irre deemable currency, which is at a varying dis-count of 10 to 20 per cent, is very fine, and calling the currency "irresponsible and irredeema-ble" which was issued before the War by New York, New England, Ohio, Indiana, Maryla Virginia, Louisiana, and several other States constituting nine-tenths of the whole paper sue), which was punctually redeemed in gold demand, is most excellent frony, and proves he able editor a great humorist. The editor of he Quincy Whig, who is not a humorist, speak his mind more openly and bluntly of the rag-baby and bloody-shirt mess of trash, called the Illinois Republican platform, as follows:

Illinois Republican platform, as follows:

As for our platform, it is unnecessary to eay that
the platform brought forth at Springfield is as
pointless and senseless a piece of twaddile, from
beginning to end, as was ever complacently ratified
by a good-natured Convention that was in a hurry
to adjourn. Not but that the gentlemen who composed it were abundantly able to have produced a
better one; but they seem to have exerted their
talents in an effort to produce something that
should be entirely harmless, and as foolish as possible; and the effort was perfectly successful.

It is worse than that: it is treacherous, false. It is worse than that: it is treacherous, false malicious, and is a fraud on the gentiment

and feelings of the people of Illinois

HENRY KINGSLEY, whose death was announ d by cable dispatch a day or two ago, was a prother of Canon Kingsler. He was born at Holne, Devonshire, England, in 1824, and was educated at Oxford. Although somewhat overadowed by the fame of his more brilliant y his novels, among them, "The Recollections thilde," "Stretton," "Hetty," and "Old Man garet." He was for some time editor of the London Daily Review, and was also its correspondent during the Franco-German War. The malls also bring the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. PECK, a brother of Bishop PECK, who, in 1848, was the editor-in-chief of the Christian Advocate, and who was the author of several works, among them a "History of the Wyoming Valley"; also of Mrs. Duncan, the widow of the late Gov. Joseph Duncan, of this State. The Jacksonville Journal gives the following obituary notice of her:

State. The Jacksonvine Journal gives the lowlowing obituary notice of her:

\*\*ELIZABETH CALLWELL DUNCAN was born March
28., 1808, in Pearl street, New York City. Her
father, James R. Sairn, a prominent merchant of
that city, died when she was quite young. In consequence of this she spent her girlhood with an
elder sister in Washington, D. C. Here she met
her husband, the Hon. Joseph Duncan, then a
member of Congress from the State of Illinois,
who had won renown as a General in the United
States army in the War of 1812. They were married May 13, 1828, and came to Kaskaskia, in this
State, to reside. In 1829 they removed to Jacksonville, which has been her home ever since. After
their marriage, and before the General's death in
January, 1844, he was re-elected to the National
House and chosen as the Governor of the State. Mrs.
Duncan has been the mother of eleven children,
only three of whom survive: Mrs. Many Putnam,
of Davenport, Ia.; Mrs. Julia Kirby, of our city;
and Joseff C. Duncan, of Chicago.

The English have just set affoat another mor

ster, the Temeraire, which, although not as large as the Inflexible, is still a very powerful and formidable vessel. She combines both the tur-ret and broadside systems. Her armor is confined principally to the hull and vital parts of the ship, having 11-inch plates for the hull and 2-inch horizontal deck-plating. Her broadside guns are six in number, four of 25 tons and two of 18. Her guns on the upper deck, one of 25 tons and the other of 18, are mounted en barbette and completely exposed. With regard to the vessels recently constructed, the London Times says:

The impossibility of unifing in one vessel all that is wanted in a man-of-war afloat is becoming, in fact, more manifest every year. We have been obliged to sacrifice armament for stability and seaworthiness; armor and armament for speed and endurance at sea; rigging, speed, and seaworthiness for armament and armor; and armament and armor for speed and ramming. So we have in their relative order, as types of these separate sacrifices, the Sulfan with broadside guns; the Inconstant with her light ordinance and absence of armor; the Decastation with her mastless form; and the Rupert with her decient armor and armament. But these, after all, are but compromises compared with what might almost be called the abandonment of principle expressed in the construction of the Temerairs. Her guns on the upper deck, one of 25 tons and

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which lives, and moves, and has its being in shinplasters, and frantically supports old Fog-Horn Bill Allen for President, is greatly pleased with the ragbaby plank in the Illinois Republican platform.

baby plank in the Illinois Republican platform. It says, significantly:

The author of that wanted to say more, but he did not see very well how be could do it without hurting the party. We are not astonished that an organ like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, claiming to be Republican, should declare that "if s out of place," and that "it can command neither the respect nor the support of the State," and denounce it as "a fraud upon the Republican party."

Queer will cases are becoming very commo in the courts, but one of the queerest is that of DANIEL MINER, a wealthy Pennsylvania farmer, who died recently, and whose will is now in contest. It appears that the deceased erected two houses upon one of his farms, in one of which lived CATHERINE HOOKER, and in the resolution of Democratic State Conventions other RACHEL RYDER. Both these women were his mistresses, and he had three children by revenue only, the present Congress does not

neathed one farm to one of these women and the other to the second. Since the filing of the will the children of a deserted wife in New York have he children of a deserted when the man-turned up and are now contesting it. He man-turned up and are now contesting it. children by her, left her, and was never after seen by any member of the family. The wife died in 1869, and the seven children now pose to have the two farms, instead of the two

The New York Times in a long leading article alls attention to the fact that there is now for the first time the germ of a native Protestant church in Mexico, and, that being Episcopal in its form and discipline, it will probably have before long a Bishop consecrated by the au-thority of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States. The movem the distribution of the state o Church. He began with a congregation of only fifty people, which increased steadily under his work. Two years afterwards he died, and the Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, a Chilian-born clergyman of the Episcopal Church, came to Mexico and took up Aguilar's work with such success that the Roman Catholics became alarmed. A Dominican friar, Max. UEL AGUAS, a man eminent for his learning and piety, was selected to offset the in-fluence of Mr. RILEY, but before he had labored long he himself became a sincere Protestant, and commenced an aggressive warfare again the Catholic Church, accusing it of idolate He was excommunicated, and after excommunication was elected Bishop of the Protestant consecrated, however, and died in 1871. Under Mr. RILEY's active labors, fifty little congrega-tions have been organized, and, as in Mexico the Protestants are under the protection of the law, it is probable that Protestantism will rapidly increase, notwithstanding the hatred and realice of the Catholic Church towards

little congregations. The affairs of Ole Bull and his wife, which seemed to be pretty thoroughly ventilated in a recent dispatch from Madison to THE TRIBUNE. are again involved in impenetrable fog by the following statement of the Cincinnati Commercial: "We learn from private sources that Ole Bull, during the past winter, and on the circnit of a concert tour in Continental cities, repthat he had not only finally separated from his her at all." The Commercial adds that evidence of the legality of the marriage can easily be pro cured. "But that there has been mi standing and separation, and that Ole Bull will never again take up bed and board with his young American wife, unless forced to it, there is no doubt whatever." THE TRIBUNE still puts confidence in its Madison correspondent, and believes the marital relations of Mr. and Mrs. Bull are as they should be.

A Washington dispatch to the New York

Herald says: The friends of Senator Conkline have received the friends of Schalor Coskilla and a careful index kept by the best-trained parties in Illinois, who deny that the outlook there is overwhelmingly favorable to Mr. Blaine. The dispatches say that everything from a Conkline standard working well. Every move is observed and a careful index kept by the best-trained poli-

There is something incongruous between BLAINE for a candidate and the rag-baby and bloody-shirt platform which was adopted. And then the delegates were uninstructed for any andidate, which leaves room for trading an changing without violating any instructiona.

There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and thella.

Suppose it should turn out that the "Great Up known" was a horse called JOHN A. LOGAN, what would BLAINE'S friends say?

Some of the Democratic papers indulge in personalities. For example, the Independent Democratic Herald thus refers to the retirement of Mr. MANTON MARBLE of the Der

World:

Mr. Marrix's deep interest in this high range of topics may have impaired the success of his journal by the prominence he has given to discussion which are above the average intelligence of the community. If he made any mistake as a journalist it was in supposing that the ordinary public could be made to take an interest in all the subjects which so deeply interested himself.

Whereupon the Democratic Enquirer, of Christosti Observas: dinnati, observes:

CHRISTIAN OBSETVES:

The scholarly gentlemen in the Herald office have carefully avoided Mr. MARSLE's mistake. By dist of close application and hard labor they have kept their paper down to the understanding of Mr. BENNETT's hostlers. Hence the success of the Herald.

Nine cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes have been expelled from the Naval Academy at Annapolis for stealing "gentlemen's furnishing" goods from a Baltimore drummer. The telegraph is rather reticent is informing us what was the nature of these "furnishing goods." There is a difference of ideas among gentlemen as to what kind of furniture and equipment for the battle of life : this particular instance the "furnishing goods" consisted of sour-mash whisky,—" fine as silk," 'best in the world," etc., -and a choice select hard on the boys to expel them for plund such a storehouse of sweets as this, especially as the Baltimore drummer led them into temp tation by leaving his "samples" unprotected in the rooms of the first class

The editors of the Globe-Democrat and the Cincinnati Gazette are good friends, so good to take liberties with one another and indulg in personal pleasantries, of which the following

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There was a sharp contest in the Missouri Convention over the appointment of delegates. The Whisky-Ring fought desperately against the choice of Bristow men, and succeeded in most cases. Ex-Senator Henderson, the ablest Republican in the State, and who so power prosecuted the first cases against the Whisky-Ring in St. Louis, was put down as an "alter-nate" of Van Horn. Van, of course, will ge nate" of Van Horn. Van, of course, will ge to the Convention, and HENDERSON will stay at

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PERSONAL.

Sound the loud timbrel, wave the bloody shirt, ock the rag-baby, Frank Palmer is boss Titiens tells her London friends that she had s olly good time in the United States. Why, never saw Chicago!

Tennyson's "Queen Mary" has been withd from the stage of the London Lycenm Thesi confessed failure.

Krupp, the cannon-maker, is the richest man by Prussia. His income-tax represents a yearly self of profits exceeding \$1,250,000. The Pope was 84 years old on the 13th inst. he lives until the 16th of June he will have pied the Pontifical throne just thirty years.

Barry Sullivan, the Irish-English tragedian, received more than \$140,000 for 235 performs in this country. He sails for Europe June 7.

J. Lorimer Graham, Consul to Florence, land deceased, spent twenty times his salary in taining his countrymen who visited that city.

Mr. Henry Irving was one of the guests at the Royal Academy dinner this year. He is the actor to receive an invitation since Macready.

covered that he was not ex-Gov. Bullo gia. The right Bullock was found a

Gail Hamilton, an inmate-of Mr. Bl hold, has written an article for the Ga fense of high official salaries and spler

fense of high omeial salaries and splet life in Washington.

'Young man," says an Eastern pan clear of Texas!" This reads like an in dress, not like a piece of good advice. Tare by no means to be despised.

The Brooklyn Eagle, which has always the salary of Theodorn Tillor, the salary than the salary

friendly to Theodore Tilton, discredits of his intemperance, and says that a has never been charged against him Comptroller Hayes is still anxious to

away by an overruling Providence, what ander his wing?

Prince Jerome Napoleon declares that

ally and unreservedly accepts the I France," but it is remembered against I cousin, the late Emperor, did precisely

hing once upon a time.

A person living at the West has sent President Eliot, of Harvard College, as back numbers of "his illustrated journ ing the Harvard Lampoon, the com tion edited by the students. The Secretary of the Theosophists' New York wrote to the Times Saturd that the funeral of Baron Palm was to

d with "the grand and occult rites of Egyptian ritual." The Secretary sale sver of impressiveness the service will be a consequence of simplicity. It is announced that Dr. Von Bulow we more in America—at least this seaso broken down under the severe work of tour; he is suffering from nervous exhapped to the consequently sail for Europe on the 3d of June. Whether he has any The Presbyterian General Assembly i for the fortieth time against "promiseing." We have noticed, with pain, the byterian girls do not dance pro-

byterian girls do not dance promiscuo pick out the good dancers and the part their hair in the middle. Good-the Sunday-school and pious anxiety to graceful count for nothing. Mr. H. W. Derby, owner of the Son" painting lately destroyed by fire nati, stated to a reporter that he had 000, exclusive of expenses, by exhib 000, exclusive of expenses, by exhibit chicago alone, 90, 600 persons went painting. It was completed in 1867, into Mr. Derby's possession about 1838 European reputation, never having becomiside of Paris, and there only for a George Alfred Townsend writes p George Alfred Townsend writes p not logically, to the New York Graph terday I saw that spoiled girl, Fanny play Rosalind. If spoiled, she is a markably well framed, and in the tigh lind she looked half stalwart. Her saucy comedy. Her father, who uses goods clerk, read Jacques with all that tonation we do not weary of, however

The New York Graphic gives this explanation: "Mr. William Henry H new editor of the World, is the young Gen. Stephen Augustus Hurlbut, wh deth. Stephen in the Seminole war, was General in the late Civil War, was Mi States of Colombia in 1899-'73, and a Republican member of Congress fr. While he, as his father did before h while he, as his lather did before h upon the spelling of the name as Hurld Henry's finer instincts insist upon the name, from which the family traces, ! Those who wish to address letters to the are warned accordingly."

Moncure Conway gives a graphic descense in the crowd that gathered to verification of Wales home. He had never in any English crowd where there sees many of the very basest class. They passed obscene remarks, sang ribald a gin from bottles, insuited women, and were verificance. were vociferous in their expressions of for the Prince. Certain filthy songs i supposed successes with the women of referred to excited unbounded enthus no credit to the Prince that he should in the estimation of such a populace, reputation for in morality should be tion of his favor.

Maurice Rouvier, a member of the F

manner Rouvier, a member of the ber of Deputies, has been arraigned serious charge of having offered ind number of little girls. The papers of lished the details of the accusation, was obliged to demand in the tribus sembly that the Minister of Justice m Red Republican orator by chance, and ered very advanced until he married ! Vignon, the well-known writer. His

sembly Chamber during a portion of She could not stand it all, however, a taken out. The Hon. G. S. Orth, ex-Minister was honored with a most flattering rec Opera-House in Lafayette, Ind., Satur The meeting was in no sense political, conferred on an old citizen by his. neighbors. The Knights of Pythias a Guards, lad by the Reed Rand, escort

neighbors. The Knights of Pythias a Guards, led by the Reed Band, escort from his residence to the Opera-House speedily filled to its utmost capac Gregory was called to preside. Judge a life-long Democrat, in a brief speech Mr. Orth, paying him the complime filled many positions of trust with credit. Mr. Orth expressed his apprechance conferred on him by his old neit remarks were confined mainly to his Vienna, and periaining to the habits of the people, and a brief history of h

vienas, and pertaining to the habits
of the people, and a brief history of h
while in Austria.

Lord Houghton responded to the
House of Lords," at the banquet giv
two weeks, by the Lord Mayor of Lond
representatives of Literature in
branches." The speaker said, for
sonally, in any relation he might have branches." The speaker said, for sonally, in any relation he might have cively before him, it mattered very litt he was, so long as he could sit at the ever low, at which Mr. Browning an burne were guests. Mr. Froude wak, respond to the toast of "History." Father Tom Burke think of this? lyle sent a letter of regret. The infar vanced age, said the Lord Mayor, wer the reason of its not being practic "Sage of Chelsea" to be present, thus Mayor announced, on the authority of the signature to the letter was the fiseen of Mr. Carlyle's for a long time. 280 guests in the hall when düner was 280 guests in the hall when dinner uncluding most of the men famous

including most of the men famous rary English literature, but excepting Palmer House—J. M. Gibson, Har F. M. Bradley, Washington; M. L. I. Linnati; L. M. Johnson, Keokuk; Pawtocket; F. M. Gibson, Little II. Hamilton and Randolph Woodford, So iel Hoffman, New York; Joseph Cov C. Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., H. Galesburg; J. and W. Withycomb, Wales... Grand Pacific—J. Ward Ho John Allen, Peorla; W. H. Buell, Ha Swineford, Marquette; N. P. Payne E. D. Leavitt, Jr., Cambridge; Pows, Palnsville, O.; O. V. and gan, London, Eng.; D. L. Filer, I. Tremont House—G. S. Davis, St. Lou Eytinge Theatrical Troupe, New States Marshai J. G. Shattnek, Dn E. B. Ruggles, New Orleans; R. M. York; Addison Byber, Indianapolis; F. Winslow, Iowa....Sherman Ha Wilcos, Grand Rapids; J. S. Lo Butter, Springfield, In.; W. B. Ham Ville; J. M. Deteau, New York; Land M. F. Brewster, Cleveland; Fre Son and W. Satterlee, San Francisco.

ADOLESCENT DISHONG Naw York, May 28.—The folio names of the nine Cadet Midship from the Naval Academy at Annafbing a Baltimore merchant: W. I second class, entered from Pennsylv Charles S. Williams, second class, Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1873 Sheeks, second class, entered from 1872; Lyman B. Messenger, secotered from Massachusetts in 1872; Pr. second class, entered from Pt 1872; A. B. Tracy, third class, enter York City in 1873; Mark B. Castle entered from St. Paul, Minn., in 1874. Hess, third class, entered from Mich., in 1873; J. N. Mason, the level from Columbus, O., in 1874. ADOLESCENT DISHON

BASE BALL. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—Ba queathed one farm to one of these women and the other to the second. Since the filing of the will the children of a deserted wife in New York have turned up and are now contesting it. He married his wife in 1825, and, after having seven children by her, left her, and was never after seen by any member of the family. The wife died in 1809, and the seven children now propose to have the two farms, instead of the two mistresses and their six children.

calls attention to the fact that there is now for the first time the germ of a native Protestant the first time the germ of a native Protestant church in Mexico, and, that being Episcopal in its form and discipline, it will probably have before long a Bishop consecrated by the authority of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States. The movement, it appears, was started about ten years ago, during Maximilian's rule, by a priest named AGUILAR, who had seceded from the Romish Church. He began with AGUILAR, who had seceded from the Romish Church. He began with a congregation of only fifty people, which increased steadily under his work. Two years afterwards he died, and the Rev. Henry C. Riley, a Chilian-born clergyman of the Episcopal Church, came to Mexico and took up Aguillar's work with such success that the Roman Catholics became alarmed. A Dominican friar, Man-uel Aguas, a man eminent for his earning and piety, was selected to offset the in-uence of Mr. RILEY, but before he had labored fluence of Mr. Riley, but before he had labored long he himself became a sincere Protestant, and commenced an aggressive warfare against the Catholic Church, accusing it of idolatry. He was excommunicated, and after excommunication was elected Bishop of the Protestant Church at San Jose de Gracía. He was never consecrated, however, and died in 1871. Under Mr. Riley's active labors, fifty little congregations have been organized, and, as in Mexico, the Protestants are under the protection of the law, it is probable that Protestantism will rapidly increase, notwithstanding the hatred and malice of the Catholic Church towards these

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"Young man," says an Eastern paper, "steer clear of Texas" This reads like an insulting ad-dress, not like a piece of good advice. Texas steers are by no means to be despised.

The Brooklyn Eagle, which has always been un-

friendly to Theodore Tilton, discredits the stories of his intemperance, and says that this failing "has never been charged against him here, where be is best known." Comptroller Hayes is still anxions to "save the city"—and his office. If he should be snatched sway by an overruling Providence, what would become of the half million of people now sheltered

Prince Jerome Napoleon declares that he 'loyally and unreservedly accepts the Republic of France," but it is remembered against him that his consin, the late Emperor, did precisely the same hing once upon a time.

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A person living at the West has sent a letter to President Eliot, of Harvard College, asking for the back numbers of "his illustrated journal," meaning the Harvard Lampoon, the comic publication edited by the students,

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The Secretary of the Theosophists' Society in

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It is announced that Dr. Von Bulow will play no more in America—at least this season. He has broken down under the severe work of a concert tour; he is suffering from nervous exhaustion; and he will consequently sail for Europe on Saturday, the 3d of June. Whether he has any idea of r turning to this country soon is not known. The Presbyterian General Assembly has resolved

for the fortieth time against "promiscuous danc-ing." We have noticed, with pain, that the Presbyterian girls do not dance promiscuously. They pick out the good dancers and the fellows who part their hair in the middle. Good-standing in sunday-school and pious anxiety to be easy and

graceful count for nothing.

Mr. H. W. Derby, owner of the "Prodigal Son" painting lately destroyed by fire at Cincin nati, stated to a reporter that he had made \$60. not, sates to fee an array of exhibiting it. In Chicago alone, 90,000 persons went to see the painting. It was completed in 1807, and came into Mr. Derby's possession about 1868. It has no European reputation, never having been exhibited onside of Paris, and there only for a short time. George Alfred Townsend writes piquantly, if not logically, to the New York Graphic: "Yes-terday I saw that spoiled girl, Fanny Davenport, play Rosalind. If spoiled, she is a fine girl, remarkably well framed, and in the tights of Rosa-lind she looked half stalwart. Her excellence is mary comedy. Her father, who used to be a dry s clerk, read Jacques with all that musical in-tion we do not weary of, however much the

The New York Graphic gives this much-needed explanation: "Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, the new editor of the World, is the younger brother of Gen. Stephen Augustus Hurlbut, who was quite distinguished in the Seminole war, was a Brigadier-General in the late Civil War, was Minister to the States of Colombia in 1869-793, and has since been a Republican member of Congress from Illinois. While he, as his father did before him, insisted upon the spelling of the name as Hurlbut, William Henry's finer instincts insist upon the old English name, from which the family traces, of Hurlbert. Those who wish to address letters to the new edite are warned accordingly."

Moncure Conway gives a graphic description scenes in the crowd that gathered to welcome the Prince of Wales home. He had never been before in any English crowd where there seemed to be so many of the very basest class. They swore and passed obscene remarks, sang ribald songs, drank gin from bottles, insuited women, and throughout were vociferous in their expressions of admiration for the Prince. Certain filthy songs in which his supposed successes with the women of India were referred to excited unbounded enthusiasm. It is no credit to the Prince that he should be a hero in the estimation of such a populace, or that his reputation for in morality should be the founda-

Maurice Rouvier, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been arraigned on the very serious charge of having offered indignities to a number of little girls. The papers of Paris published the details of the accusation, and Rouvier was obliged to demand in the tribune of the Assembly that the Minister of Justice might authorize his prosecution immediately. A scene of intense excitement followed, and the order was made. M. Rouvier, formerly a laborer, became a Red Republican orator by chance, and was considered very advanced until he married Mme. Olaude Vignon, the well-known writer. His wife, in her capacity as a journalist, was present in the Assembly Chamber during a portion of the debate. Maurice Rouvier, a member of the French Cham sembly Chamber during a portion of the debate. She could not stand it all, however, and had to be

The Hon. G. S. Orth, ex-Minister to Vienna, was honored with a most flattering reception at the Opera-House in Lafayette, Ind., Saturday evening. The meeting was in no sense political, but an honor conferred on an old citizen by his friends and neighbors. The Knights of Pythias and Lafayette Guards, led by the Reed Band, escorted Mr. Orth from his residence to the Opera-House, which was speedily filled to its utmost capacity. Judge Gregory was called to preside. Judge L. B. Ward, a life-long Democrat, in a brief speech, introduced Mr. Orth, paying him the compliment of having filled many positions of trust with honor and credit. Mr. Orth expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him by his old neighbors. His remarks were confined mainly to his residence in Vienna, and pertaining to the habits and customs of the people, and a brief history of his experience while in Austria.

Lord Houghton responded to the toast, "The

Lord Houghton responded to the toast, "The House of Lords," at the banquet given, Saturda/two weeks, by the Lord Mayor of London, "To the representatives of Literature in its various branches." The speaker said, for himself personally, in any relation he might have with the society before him. ciety before him, it mattered very little where else he was, so long as he could sit at the table, however low, at which Mr. Browning and Mr. Swin-barne were guests. Mr. Froude was called on to respond to the toast of "History." What can Father Tom Burke think of this? Thomas Carlyle sent a letter of regret. The infirmities of advanced age, said the Lord Mayor, were presumably the reason of its not being practicable for the the reason of its not being practicable. The Lord Mayor announced, on the authority of Mr. Fronde—the signature to the letter was the firmest he had seen of Mr. Carlyle's for a long time. There were 280 guests in the hall when dinner was announced, including most of the men famous in contempo-rary English literature, but excepting Mr. Tenny-

Non.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, Ont.;

P. M. Bradiey, Washington; M. L. Doherty, Cincinnat; L. M. Johnson, Keokuk; Darius Goff, Pawtocket; F. M. Gibson, Little Rock; James Hamilton and Randolph Woodford, Scotland; Daniel Hoffman, New York; Joseph Coventry and J. C. Thompson, Liverpool, Eng.; H. M. Russell, Gsieburg; J. and W. Withycomb, New South Walss... Grand Pacific—J. Ward Hope, Canada; John Allen, Peorla; W. H. Buell, Hartford; A. P. Swineford, Marquette; N. P. Payne, Cleveland; E. D. Leavitt, Jr., Cambridge; J. B. Burrows, Painsville, O.; O. V. and W. V. Morran, London, Eng.; D. L. Filer, Ludington.... Tremost House—G. S. Davis, St. Louis; The Rose Eytinge Theatrical Troupe, New York; United Sistes Marshal J. G. Shattuck, Dubuque; Gen. E. B. Rugeles, New Orleans; R. M. Bangs, New York; Addison Byber, Indianapolis; the Hon. E. Winelow, Iowa... Sherman House—M. G. Wilcox, Grand Rapids; J. S. Love and J. S. Butter, Springfield, Ia.; W. B. Hamilton, Louisville; J. M. Deteau, New York; L. M. Bullard and M. P. Brewster, Cleveland; Frederick Anderson and W. Satterlee, San Francisco.

ADOLESCENT DISHONOR.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The following are the names of the nine Cadet Midshipmen expelled from the Naval Academy at Annapolis for robbing a Baltimore merchant: W. B. Osterhout, second class, entered from Pennsylvania in 1872; Charles S. Williams, second class, entered from Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1873; James D. Sheeks, second class, entered from Texas in 1872; Lyman B. Messenger, second class, entered from Massachusetts in 1872; S. C. Fletcher, second class, entered from Philadelphia in 1872; A. B. Tracy, third class, entered from Mew York City in 1873; Mark B. Castle, third class, entered from St. Paul, Minn., in 1873; George B. Hess, third class, entered from Detroit, Mich., in 1873; J. N. Mason, third class, entered from Columbus, O., in 1874.

Mempuis, Tenn., May 28.—Base-Ball: Louis-Ge Riversides, 7; Memphis, 3.

FOREIGN.

Present Events All Boding the Greatest War in the World's History.

England Shipping Immense Quantities of War-Stuffs to the Mediterranean.

British Merchants Paying War-Risk Rates for Marine Insurance.

All Europe Breathlessly Awaiting England's Declaration.

Apparently Endless Continuation of Executions at Salonica.

TURKEY.

GRIM-VISAGED NEWS. LONDON, May 29 .- The Standard says 100 tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just en dispatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar Malta, and the Mediterranean fleet. This quite independent of the ordinary supply. was stated in Portsmouth Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to a seagoing condi-tion. The turret-ship Thunderer is understood to be the first whose completion is to be thus

LLOYDS. LONDON, May 29 .- The Times says since Friday afternoon insurances at Lloyds have been made to cover war risks.

pushed forward.

PRANCE TO ENGLAND. The Times correspondent says a final com-munication was made Friday last to England by the French Cabinet, encourrged by the Cabinets of the other Powers. The communication calls on England to follow up her refusal to agree to the Berlin memorandum with some other proposal. As it appears impossible that England should confine herself to a simple negative, the communication enumerates the different means which might be proposed for solving the pending difficulties, and mentions the idea of an European Conference as one of these means. Russila sanguing of Peace.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that England will not oppose an armistice, or influence the Porte against it. No doubt is felt in St. Petersburg as to the Porte's acceptance of the propositions of the Powers. the French Cabinet, encourrged by the Cabinet

St. retersourg as to the Powers.

LONDON, May 28.—The following semi-official statement is published: It is still hoped that England will make known the points of Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum which she wishes England will make known the points of Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum which she wishes to have modified so that an understanding may be brought about between all the powers with a view to united action in the East. It is considered that a European conference would be the suitable means of facilitating such understanding. The powers, before officially communicating the memorandum to the Porte, will await the final decision which England is expected to adopt in consequence of the overtures made to her.

THE PORTE WILL HAVE NO LONG ARMISTICE.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph states

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph states that the Porte has indirectly notified the Powers that he will on no account consent to a two months' armistice.

months' armistice.

SERVIAN BELLIGHRENCY.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Servian militia, numbering 100,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with 300 pieces of artillery, are ready for action. Their hospital utensils have been purchased at Vienna. Southern Sclavonia journals freely assert that the Servian Government supplies the Bulgarian insurgents with arms and ammunition, and also sends them experienced leaders. The Bulgarians are occupying the Balkan passes.

SALONICA.

SALONICA, May 28.—Four more rioters who took part in the murder of the Consuls have been sentenced to death, and thirteen to various terms of penal servitude—some for life.

prisonment. The instigators of the riot shall be tried to-day." The Turkish Ministre to-day received the following telegram, dated Salonica May 28: "Yesterday nine additional sentences were rendered, two of which were to capital punishment, five to forced labor, and two to three years' imprisonment."

FRANCE. THE CHANTILLY RACES.

tilly races to-day was immense. The Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby for 3-yearolds, was won by Kilt, Euguerrando second, and Ashantee third. Fourteen ran.

Paris, May 28 .- The attendance at the Chan-

Ashantee third. Fourteen ran.

CASIMIR PERIER DYING.

PARIS, May 28.—Casimir Perier is hopelessly
ill. His death is momentarily expected.

PROMISENT MEN DEAD.

LONDON, May 28.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris
dispatch announces the death of M. Pervette,
a Republican Senator. The death of a Bonapartist Senator is also reported, but no name
given.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, May 28.—The first of the riflemen's matches for the selection of an Irish Team to go to Philadelphia was held at Dundalk Satur-day. The weather was boisterous. The best scores were Rigby, 190; Johnson, 183; Goff, 182.

INDIA.

GROSVENOR.
RANGOON, May 28.—The Grosvenor mission

arrived at Bhamoon the 21st inst. All were well.

AFTER THE EGYPTIANS.

The Odd Proceedings of a Queer Crowd of
People in New York.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The funeral of Baron de
Palm, according to ancient Egyptian rites, was
the occasion for a gathering of nearly 4,000 people at Masonic Temple this afternoon. The deceased Baron, who came to this country fifteen years ago, had expressed a wish that

no Christian priest or minister be allowed to take part in his obsequies. They were conducted by the Theosophical Society of this city, of which deceased was a member.

Only those having tickets—about 1,500 in all

—were admitted to the building. The assem-

blage was well dressed, and intensely curious in regard to the nature of the funeral rites. They were of much simpler character than had been

regard to the nature of the funeral rites. They were of much simpler character than had been expected.

The platform, or altar, was embellished by an incense barner, which, according to the offices of the Society, was emblematic of the worship of fire, and a wooden cross bearing a serpent, which seemed engaged in an honest but fruitless effort to bite his own tail. This was typical, according to a member of the Association, of the evolution of matter.

Between the cross and the vase of burning incense, and directly in front of the stage, appeared the coffin. It was a handsome ebony casket, bound with silver, and bearing the name, age, and titles of the dead gentleman. On it were placed seven lighted candles, five of them white, one red, and the other green. They were also intended to typify the worship of fire and light.

Seated on the stage in a circle behind the coffin were the President and six members or fellows of the Association. They were all clad in long, flowing gowns of a heavy, black woolen material, and each of them bore in his hand a bunch of green leaves, which signified their "Good-will and peace toward men."

Col. Olcott, as Master, conducted the ceremonies. After brief intervals of music, the questions and responses began. They consisted of curl ously-phrased questions and answers from a gular ancient Egyptian liturgy in regard to the nature of God, the human soul, and a future state of existence. During the questions and answers, incense was burned. An old gentleman, who did not like the nature of the lates put forth in the ritual, ordered his daugh-

ter to leave the organ. So a part of the musical part of the ceremonies had to be dispensed with.

Col. Olcott delivered a lengthy address on the nature of theosophism, and said the deceased Baron, after a long life in courts and a career of ambition, finding nothing in the creeds to satisfy his inquiries in regard to a future state, found consolation in Theosoph.

After the rites were over the remains were After the rites were over, the remains were removed to a vault in the Lutheran Cemetery, and will, it is said, be cremated as soon as permission can be obtained from the authorities. The body was embalmed soon after death.

CRIME.

A STREET FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 28.—Quite a serious affray occurred between the police and a gang of negroes that infest the city. A policeman had arrested a noisy negro named Johnson, and was conveying him to the station, when the prisoner began to resist the officer. During the struggle several of Johnson's convenient several of Johnson's companions attempted to rescue him, and would have succeeded had not the citizens interfered. The negroes drew knives and pistols, and at one time a serious riot seemed imminent. The negroes at length riot seemed imminent. The negroes at length took flight, pursued by several of the citizens. Finding themselve's likely to be overtaken, one of the fugitives turned and fired upon his pursuers, but fortunately without effect. An expolice officer returned the fire, also without effect. After a long chase, however, the desperado was captured, together with several others of the gang. In his fight with Johnson the police officer was severely, though not seriously, hurt. UNNATURAL DESERTION.

APPLETON, Wis., May 28.—A circumstance showing an almost unparalleled degree of depravity and heartlessness transpired in Brown County a day or two ago. It seems that a woman, with a babe about 2 weeks old, got off the train at Wrightstown, and after going some train at Wrightstown, and, after going some train at Wrightstown, and, after going some distance into the woods, deliberately placed the child in an empty band-box, and left it to die of starvation and exposure. This was in the forenoon. At night a farmer in the vicinity, while searching the woods for his cows, heard the child crying, and found it and took it to his house, where it was well cared for. The woman had, in the meantime, taken another train and come to this city, where she got off, and, although diligent search and inquiry has been made, no trace of her has been as yet found.

FATALLY STABBED. St. Louis, May 28.—Robert Williamson, pro-prietor of the gentlemens' furnishing store under the St. James Hotel, and Wwite Carroll, a well-known steamboat man, got into a quarre well-known steamboat man, got into a quarrel about 1 o'clock this morning, on Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and Carroll struck Williamson on the head with a cane. Williamson then drew a knife and plunged it into Carroll's abdomen near the navel, penetrating the intestines and inflicting a mortal wound. He is not expected to live through the night. Both young men are well known and highly respected, but a grudge has existed between them for some time past, and they had two or three quarrels before.

BRUTAL MURDER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 28.—George Mc-Creery, a young colored man of this city, was shot in the side and probably mertally wounded shot in the sale and probably inertainy wounded late last night by a drunken rowdy who rode past him on horseback. There is no clue yet to the identity of the murderer.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 35, at 11:55 o'clock Saturday evening, was caused by a fire in John Keiley's junk and rag shop, No. 522 State

John Kelley's junk and rag shop, No. 522 State street. The structure is owned by A. J. Dickey, who loses \$50. Kelley loses on stock \$250, upon which there is no insurance.

The alarm from Box 26 at 4:10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire in John Sternberger's junk shop, No. 49 Third avenue, a story and a half frame structure. The building and stock was totally destroyed with a loss of \$200, and \$800 upon the stock. The proprietor's sons, Henry and Frank, were asleep in the building at the time, and had a narrow escape. The former, aged 22, was badly burned about the head, neck, and shoulders. The latter was but slightly burned about the face and hands. They reside at No. 289 Third avenue. The cause of the fire is a mystery. the tire is a mystery.

AT OMAHA, NER. OMAHA, Neb., May 28 .- Fire this morning totally destroyed a large frame building at the northwest corner of Ninth and Farnham streets. northwest corner of which and ramanisceeds.

No insurance. Consignments of agricultural machinery worth some \$12,000 were stored therein. E. Bain loses one carload of wagons;

A. McCornick & Co., one car of reapers; C. Anltman & Co., one or two cars of machinery; no insurance. The calamity was undoubtedly

AT LITCHFIELD, ILL. AT LITCHFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., May 28.—Four frame stores, on the south side of the Public Square, burned this morning at about 3 o'clock. The contents were partly saved; insurance, \$1,500, in the Empire of Chicago and the Franklin of St. Louis. A brick building south and adjoining it, and Odd Fellows' furniture in the third story, were badly damaged, but covered by insurance in the Underwriters' and Niagara of York and North America of Philadelphia.

AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 28 .- A fire this afternoon in the molding-mill of John S. Yoomis, corner of Baltic and Nevins streets, Brooklyn, caused damage of \$40,000, including \$25,000 on stock and machinery and the balance on the building. The property was fully insured.

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I. PROVIDENCE, May 28.—The livery-stable of Freeman & Francis, on Pine and Potter streets,

burned to-night. It contained between fifty and sixty horses. None were saved. The loss is \$72,000; insurance, \$41,000. Ten hacks and sixty horses were burned. BLACK HILLS. OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—Company H., Twenty-third Regiment, under command of Capt. Esk-ridge, left here this morning for Fort Laramie,

third Regiment, under command of Capt. Eskridge, left here this morning for Fort Laramie, and from here will go direct to Custer City, where they have been ordered to protect the miners against the redskins.

Chevenne, Wy., May 28.—The expedition leaves Fort Fetterman in the morning, and will camp on Sage Creek, 15 miles out. Gen. Crook follows in the evening. Col. Royall will command the cavalry and Col. Chambers the infantry. All supplies are now across the Platte. Indians in considerable numbers are in the neighborhood of Fetterman, though keeping quiet. A man named Murphy came into Fetterman to-day from the Black Hills, and says the Indians are very troublesome in that vicinity. He reports having assisted in the burial of a number of persons killed by them. His companion was among the number.

Sioux City, Ia., May 28.—Maj. Bingham, Agent at Cheyenne River Agency, D. T., has served notice on the stage line proprietors crossing his reservation from Fort Pierre to the Hills, ordering them to abandon that route, and has also stopped all travel on that route by order of the President. This order creates no little excitement in that section. The route via Cheyenne and the Union Pacific Railroad has been opened to travel by the same authority, and military protection furnished. A large amount of freight for the relief of suffering miners in the Hills is stopped at Fort Pierre.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 20.—Corn-planting has progressed this week without intermission. It is safe to say, so far as this locality is conis safe to say, so far as this locality is concerned, that the bulk of the crop is now in. There is yet, however, a great deal of land to plow, and the farmers propose keeping at it this week, and will no doubt have an average crop in, notwithstanding all the discouragements which have attended farming so far for this season. Those who planted early are complaining of a poor stand, and the prospects now are that the late planting will be the best. The ground is now in very good condition, and the seed germinates quickly. Oats continue to look well, and pastures ditto.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

Mrs. Swisshelm's Experience the Trip.

A Fire on Shipboard, and the Lively Time It Created.

Life Imperiled on All Vessels in order that the Paints May Be Kept Bright.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LEIPZIG, Saxony, May 7.—To one whose best dea of an ocean has been gained by looking or n Illinois prairie, a voyage across the Atlantic night well be a subject of dread, and all my inght well be a subject of theau, and an my life it has been one of the few things of which I have been afraid. All accounts of shipwrecks and disasters at sea, have been to me especially horrible, and years ago I was so impressed by visious of the sinking of the Arctic that I be came alarmed for my own reason. So it was not strange that, when I had concluded to come to Europe, the way should have been one of never to cross in any but an English vessel be the best sailors in the world, and if they are not, it is simply disgraceful. Then I thought I should come in a sailing-vessel, because it has only the risks of wind, wave, rock, and iceberg, while a steamer has all these with the danger of steam and machinery added but the Plimsoll revelations show that it is rather uncertain, when an English merchantma reach her ostensible destination or the botto of the ocean. She and her cargo, with the folks on board, may have been sold to an Insurance Company; and I fell back upon the line On the Cunard, one would, of course, be mor

secure from drowning than on Plymouth Rock; but the staterooms were reported to me as below the saloon, and very insufficiently supplied with fresh air; and, in a choice of death from salt water or carbonic-acid gas, I should choose the former. Next in point of safety came the National, on which two of the ships—the Egypt and Spain-were recommended as unusual well-ventilated and well managed, and we TOOK PASSAGE ON THE EGYPT, which left New York April 1. Capt. Grogan

impressed me as peculiarly fitted for his place, and the ship as a marvel of strength, and of that beauty expressed in perfect utility. They in-spired me with confidence, and I passed two days of sea-sickness in the comfortable assur ance that we were quite safe and making splendid run, under a favorable wind and plent

ance that we were quite safe and making a splendid run, under a favorable wind and plenty of steam.

On Monday I began to get about and look into odd corners, and went by mistake into a dressing-room opening out of a small vestibule which opened into the saloon. Here I was surprised to see a common, two-gallon, thn oil-can sitting on the wooden rack which covered the floor. There was no precaution to prevent its overturning, and, as everything else on board was made fast, I wondered at this exception; but it sat beside what seemed to be an oil-tank. I supposed it had been brought there to be filled, and resisted the impulse to call attention to it; but, during the afternoon, on deek, I could not help thinking of that oil-can. During our 5-o'clock dinner, the ship made a sudden lurch, and I heard that can rattle around in that room; but I was near the lower end of the stern end, within 6 feet of the room with the oil-can, and I concluded it must be all right or he would have attended to it. After dinner, the waves began to sweep over the deck, so that we had to take refuge below; and the vessel rolled so that it was no easy matter to get there, for the wind was sideways, and she in the trough of the waves. We all retired early, and after half-an-hour of hard work, one of our party had managed to change her clothes and get into her berth, while I sat facing the saloon and holding on, trying to get my shoes off. It was half-past 9, and every one had left the saloon except a girl and two young men who sat talking near the hall-door leading to our room, when we were electrified by her cry, "FIRE! FIRE SHIP IS ON FIRE!" More human agony never was compressed into as many words, and simultaneously with the

men who sat talking near the half-door leading to our room, when we were electrified by her cry, "FIRE! FIRE! THE SHIP IS ON FIRE!" More human agony never was compressed into as many words, and simultaneously with the cry there flashed down the saloon a wild, lurid light. We could see it an instant through the lattice-work, and it was gone. I did not think of the oil-can then, for it was at the stern of the ship, and our robm quite forward, as near the centre as we could get. There was a steam-pipe running around the saloon, close to the floor, and the partition between it and the state-rooms. This was covered with a metal lattice-work; and my first thought was, that the fire was below, and had burst up through some crevice about this pipe; next, that, with the ship rolling as it was, we never could get dressed in time to escape; that, to go on deck, cold as it was, without being thoroughly dressed and wrapped, was to perish certainly and miserably, if slowly; that we three would die together; that that room would make a very good coffin and the Atlantie an ample grave; that dying there was no worse than creeping into the grave through the half-open door of a sore throat or a fever; and, in one second from the time I heard that cry, I was delivered, I think forever, from that life-long dread of death by ocean-disaster. Then came the thought, "Something may be done to extinguish the fire, and a quart of water now may be worth a hogshead ten minutes hence." So I took up my water-can and started, and on reaching the saloon, saw that the flames were bursting out of that bath-room through the shaft of the rudder, which divides it at the stern.

I saw that the flame was made by inflammable

I saw that the flame was made by inflammable I saw that the flame was made by innammable oil; thought of the oil-can and the tank; thought the contents of the former had been spilled and ignited by the fire from below; for, had they been kindled on the spot, there would have been no flash such as we had seen at the other and of the long saloon. Four men—passengers—were

been kindled on the spot, there would have been no flash such as we had seen at the other and of the long saloon. Four men—passengers—were

FIGHTING THE FIRE WITH CARPETS; but the partitions are double, made of slats like a Venitian blind, only that every slat is an inch thick, and stands vertically. All was saturated and thickly coated with paint. These slats, and the lattice-work over the steam-pipe, around which the fire burned fiercely, supplied so many air-passages that smothering the flame seemed hopeless. I poured my can of water behind this pipe, thinking it would reach the main body of the fire through the opening by which it had burst up, and was encouraged to hope on seeing that it extinguished the fire as far as it went; but the floor of the vestibule leading into that bath-room was a sheet of flame, and behind the closed door it roared and crackled. Inside was the oil-can and tank, and bedding heaped to the ceiling; and, to my mind, the prospect of a grave in the Atlantic seemed pretty certain. One of the men bade me stand back lest my clothes should catch. I did, as soon as I had emptied my can; then went to get more water and send messengers to the Captain. No one made any outcry, or spoke a lond word; but oh! did not these four men work, as men only work for life, and without any confusion! Most of the women brought water from the state-rooms, and passed it to the fiften who hurried up to help; and, as the saloon began to fill with dense, black smoke, I thought of the consequences of a rush of fifty-five passengers to get out of two marrow doors, and upone narrow stairway 4 feet wide; women in long, white night-dresses, bare feet, and flowing hair; children in arms; men half-dressed; and the ship rolling as it was!

Well, I have concluded that to the human family courage is the rule, cowardice the exception. Those people all felt that their hour had come; yet only those women who had children lost their presence of mind, and only one man made himself ridiculous. One woman did not get out of her

cerned, that the bulk of the crop is now in. There is yet, however, a great deal of land to plow, and the farmers propose keeping at it this week, and will no doubt have an average crop in, notwithstanding all the discouragements which have attended farming so far for this season. Those who planted early are comptaining of a poor stand, and the prospects now are that the late planting will be the best. The ground is now in very good condition, and the seed germinates quickly. Oats continue to look well, and pastures ditto.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, May 28.—Arrived, the steamer Celtic, from Liverpool.

London, May 28.—Arrived, the steamer Celtic, from Liverpool.

New York, May 28.—Arrived, the Pacific Mail steamer Granada, from Panama.

New York, May 28.—Arrived, the steamer England, from Liverpool.

EXTINGUISHED AFTER A TWENTY MINUTES' STRUGGLE, and we learned that that oil-can had been full of benzine; that it had slopped over from the rolling of the ship; that a steward had smelled it, gone in to see about it, and struck a mach to find himself enveloped in fame; then ran, noiselessly, down the saloon, with his clothing all ablaze, making the flash of lurid light which so alarmed me.

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I learned that that oil-can had been full of benzine; that it had sloopped over from the rolling of the ship; that a steward had smelled it, gone in to

ing but a can of benzine!" I have paid by weeks of prostration. One young lady, from whose physical condition I would have expected a final stoppage of the motion of the heart under such a trial, was the first to reach the saloon, where she sat down quietly to await the issue. A frantic mother rushed up, threw her infant into her arms, exclaiming,

and rushed off; and, as she sat and held it, an other rushed to her side, exclaiming, "Who will help me with my children!" Still another rushed past, with clasped hands, disheveled hair, face purple from checked circulation, and her eyes wild with horror; out the girl whose heart has been threatening for years to stop beating on the slightest strain, sat and held the baby, thinking, "Well, this is our last hour, but I am not going to suffer needless tortures." Another invalid young lady got all the water she could out of her state-room, handed it to the men in the saloon, had one step on her bare foot so that the bones seemed crushed, sat down without a word, and wondered if her friends at home would ever know what became of her; while the woman who threw her baby to a stranger was consoling herself with the thought that it was babtized, and that her husband and herself had confessed "to a good priest and taken sacrament" before they sailed. So there is no condition without its consolations, and no place in which a human soul can be separated from its Influite Parent,—no fear, no weakness, no depth, out of which the Lord cannot lift us in an instant.

I would not have missed that fire at sea on that rough night for all the fright it cost me; and I am sure the lesson was cheap and valuable that rough not have missed that fire at sea on that rough night for all the fright it cost me; and I am sure the lesson was cheap and valuable to the officers and owners of that ship. No other vessel on the ocean will be less likely to burn, for

to keep the paints bright. A ship that did not would fail to get passengers: and the men on the Egypt have a pretty good idea now about the nature of the article; while it is doubtful the Egypt have a pretty good idea now about the nature of the article; while it is doubtful if one in ten, on other ships, know that benzine is even better for starting fires than for cleaning and drying paints. The British nation anchored 120 boys out on the Thames in an old ship, the Goliath. to be trained in seamanship, and gave them a can of benzine to keep things bright. They managed to start a successful fire with it, and twenty of the boys were burned, with the ship, about two months ago; but the Admiralty have the proud satisfaction of knowing that "The boys behaved splendidly." An officer, whose business it was to aid in investigating the occurrence, told me so himself; and no doubt the ship's paint was as clean and bright as benzine could make it. This, too, must be a comfort to all orderly people, all lovers of clean paints! True, boys who behaved splendidly under such circumstances might make very valuable men; but England, and most other countries, have a surplus of boys and men, and no nation ever yet had enough clean paint.

JANE GREY SWISHELM.

AFTER STEWART'S MONEY. How Many Only Cousins a Dead Millional

May Have.

New York Sun, May 25.

The rumor that a number of persons profess-

ing to be heirs of A. T. Stewart were preparing to contest his will and to oust Judge Hilton, was mentioned to the latter yesterday.
"That's all, nonsense," said Judge Hilton, laughing. "I never heard of it until I saw it in print. There are lots of people who would like to get a little of his money. Look at these let-ters," pointing to about fifty tied with a red rib-bon. "That's a mere fraction of those that

Mrs. Stewart and myself receive every day. I don't have time to read my own at all. They are rich, though," continued the Judge, laughing. "Just look here,—just lieren to this." Then he untied the bundle and picking up letter after letter at random, read extracts from them, laughing at their contents. They were a motley lot, written by widows, old maids, poor girls, and men of all conditions in life. Some of them were from persons of high respectability; from ministers and business men, certifying to the honesty and

conditions in life. Some of them were from persons of high respectability; from ministers and business men, certifying to the honesty and good character of third persons who claimed to be relatives of Mr. Stewart.

One old lady in Keokuk, Ohio, sent her photograph, and asserted that she was Mr. Stewart's cousin and only relative. At the end of her letter was a "a certificate of "honesty, integrity, and veracity," with the autographs attached of some of the most respectable business men in Keokuk, including one firm that is a customer of Stewart's wholesale store.

"You see," said the Judge, langhing, "that each one claims to be the only relative, and will not admit the claims of the others."

Some of the letters addressed to Mrs. Stewart contained expressions of condolence and grief for the death of her husband and the "dear relative" of the writers. One from a female cousin in Ireland began: "I have learned with great grief of the death of my dear cousin," and ended with expressions of sympathy with the widow. The writer evidently was cunningly withholding her request for money until after she had opened the way to the widow's heart.

"They usually write three times, these fellows do," said the Judge. "The first time they claim relationship: the second they complain because the small trouble of answering them has not been taken; and the third, they scold and threaten."

One "cousin," who had "distinct recollections and proof." of having worked for "my cousin" once, openly demanded, "What are you going to do anything for me, write and let me know it." Another writer seemed to expect that his "recollecting distinctly" that he had "given one of Mr. Sewart's relatives the small sum of — dollars," entitled him to share in the great merchant's estate.

Among the most curious of these epistles were two to Mrs. Stewart from a spiritual medium in Boston. They were written in ghastly red ink, and professing to be communications direct from the spirit land, were signed, "Your dear husband, A. T. Stewart." In these letter

world as he had been in material things on earth.

Another medium in Baltimore sent Mrs. Stewart a communication from the "spirit land" signed by her husband. In this, with great gravity of language, she was directed to purchase several thousand boxes of Dr. Moore's fever pills and copies of his medical book, which were to be distributed among the poor girls of the establishment, in order that they might know what medicine to buy. "The Judge will purchase them," continued the spirit, gravely, and the Judge laughed heartily when he read it. According to this "communication," the dead merchant is oppressed in the "spirit world" with the care of the "poor girls" who need help on earth.

One caviller in his letter advised Mrs. Stewart that no one man could advise her properly in

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

New York, May 28.—There was a large missionary meeting in the Brooklyn Tabernacle tonight under the suspices of the Presbyterian Assembly. The Rev. Dr. Finley, of Oregon, Assembly. The Rev. Dr. Finley, of Oregon, presided. The Rev. Dr. Menward delivered an address in behalf of women's work in the missionary labor. The women-workers had this year raised \$150,000 for missionary-work. The Rev. Dr. Broadhead made some remarks on missionary-work in India. The Rev. Dr. Talmage said a response had been received through the Associated Press from the Southern Fresbyterian Assembly, and there was now no doubt they would be united soon with their brethern of the North. CASUALTIES.

Death of William D. Bloss, an Eminent Editor of Cincinnati.

His Life Suddenly Terminated in a Most Deplerable Manner. Sad Drowning Accident Near Appleton, Wis.

BLOSS KILLED INSTANTLY.
CINCINNATI, May 28.—William D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and widely known throughout the country, was instanly killed about 7:30 to-night while walking on the track of the Little Miami Railroad, near Branch Hill. Station, where he regided ing on the track of the Little Miami Railroad, near Branch Hill Station, where he resided. The engineer saw him on the track and blew the whistle, but Mr. Bloss, apparently not hearing the signal, remained on the track. The air-brake was used ineffectually, and he was struck by the engine, his skull crushed, and both his legs broken. The accident occurred near his house, and the body was recognized by the railroad men and carried to his home. Deceased had been connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer for 22 years, and was a prominent authority among Democratic politicians for his statistics. He was a warm personal friend and admirer of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, and although a steadfast supporter of the Democratic party and an earnest worker in its behalf, he never had office. Two years ago he was a candidate for Congress, but failed to be elected, owing to the lukewarmness of his partisans. He was in his 50th year. He was born in Derby, Vt., and leaves a wife and four children.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

APPLETON, Wis., May 28.—A very sad accident happened at Kaukauna yesterday. As a Mr. Ighting, a well-to-do farmer, was driving across the bridge at that place, his team became frightened and backed up against the railing of the bridge, which gave way, and Mrs. Ighting and her two children, a boy and girl, were precipitated into the water. Mr. Ighting manage to save himself by jumping as the wagon was going over the bridge. The current under the bridge is very swift and the water unusually high, so that the unfortunate victims were carried down the rapid nate victims were carried down the rapids with fearful velocity. At this juncture a Mr. Botterman displayed remarkable courage and presence of mind. He sprang into the water without hesitation, and succeeded in reaching the boy, and, by floating with the current, managed to gain the shore about 80 rods below, thus saving the life of the boy at the risk of his own. The woman and girl were swept onward by the resistless waters, and their lifeless bodies were afterward recovered some distance from the scene of the accident.

MANGLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 28.—A man giving his name a. John Horning was found last night beside the track of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, near St Anne, Ill., with one of his legs crushed from the ankle to the knee, besides severe bruises to his body. On his perbesides severe bruises to his body. On his person was a silver badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, with his name engraved thereon. All that can be learned of him is from his murmurings, that his father's name is Martin Horning, and lives in Madison, Ind. The chances are all against his recovery. Every effort is being made by officers of the road to save him and ascertain the whereabouts of his friends. He is supposed to have fallen from the platform of the night train.

MINERS KILLED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 28.—Two miners were buried by the caving of earth at Bear Ridge Colliery, Mahony Piain, yesterday. Both are lead. THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, rising and stationary barometer, winds mostly from northeast to southerly, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, except temporarily higher temperature in the southern portions. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. R. Weather

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Bain Weather Denver 29.06 d7 Calm
Duluth 29.08 d7 Calm
Duluth 29.08 d7 Calm
Ft. Gibson 29.08 70 S. E. fresh
Kookuk 29.87 72 S. gentle.
LaCrosse 29.78 77 S. fresh
Leavenworth 29.85 75 Calm
Milwaukee 29.83 73 S. W. fresh
Platte 29.88 90 S. E. fresh
Salt Lake 29.09 72 S. fresh
Yankton 29.92 68 E. light

MATT MORGAN'S SHOW. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—The prope Matt Morgan's art exhibition were attac to-day by New York parties. The actresses were arrested for inadvertently attempting to secure personal effects. They were released, however, on parole. The entire troupe will be remained to remain in the city until decisions of rendered in the Chancery Court.

FORT MOULTRIE. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.—Gov. Chamber-lain calls on the people of South Carolina to make the 28th of June, the day of the centen-

American Officers Abroad-Gens. Upton and

American Officers Abroad—Gens. Upton and Forsyth in Asia.

Washington Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.
Gen. Sherman has just received a very interesting letter from Gen. Emory Upton, who, with Gen. Forsyth, the military secretary of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, are now traveling on leave "beyond the seas." The letter is dated at were to be distributed among the poor girls of the establishment, in order that they might know what medicine to buy. "The Judge will purchase them," continued the spirit, gravely and the Judge laughed heartily when he read it. According to this "communication," the dead merchant is oppressed in the "spirit world" with the care of the "poor girls" who need help on earth.

One caviller in his letter advised Mrs. Stewart that no one man could advise her properly in regard to her business, and requested her to consult his friends, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng and Prof. Elle Charller, in regard to the management of her affairs.

Most of the claimants professed to be cousins of Mr. Stewart. Some said they had discovered with surprise their relationship after the great merchant's death; others had heard their parents say that they had a relative "in New York named Stewart, a great dry-goods merchant's, and others gave accounts of the Stewart family, and offered to prove their relationship. In many cases the writers made no concealment of the fact that their object was to get money, and the demand for help was sometimes rudely and often pathetically made. "The grief of some of these fellows affects me." said Judge Hilton. "It is really quite ad, and reminds one of Mark Twain weeping at the grave of Adam."

One writer assured Judge Hilton that he must be the long lost brother in search of whom he had spont many years. Another informed him that he knew where \$20,000,000 worth of stolen diamonds were concealed, and for remnentation would reveal his secret. A third had laboriously worked up the Hilton family history, and found himself and the Judge to be related. "This is the sort of stuff they seen the fellows who talk of contesting the would like to have some Gatlin guns and breechloading rifees for his army, and asked the officers to write to their Government his request that an Envoy should be sent to his Capital.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts of these extracts donais purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous offs and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis, having passed into the hands of Messra. Breslin, Darling & Co., of the Gilsey and Metropolitan Hotels, of New York, will be completely renovated, decorated, and refurnished, and kept first-class in every respect.

cd, and results of the respect.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and broachial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," ist the cold, cough, or irritation of the

HOUSEKEEPING GOOD

SUCCESS GREAT

# Norwell & Simpson,

Linen Sale

105 STATE STREET

Announce that the success which has attended their present sale has exceeded their greatest expectations, and in answer to oft-repeated calls they will continue this week with the following remarkably cheap lots :

a bales Brown Twilled Crash at 11 cents a yard, usual price 15 cents.

3 bales Bleached Twilled Crash at 12% cents a yard; cheap at 17 cents.

250 dozen All-Linen Napkins at \$1 per dozen.

100 dozen Whole Selvage Scotch Linen Napkins at \$1.75 a dozen.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN. 200 dozen % Scotch Double Damask Napkins & \$2 and \$2.75 a dozen.

\*\*These Napkins have never been sold for less than \$3 and \$4 a dozen. for iess than \$3 and \$4 a dozen.

10 dozen ¼ Irish Napkins at \$3 a dozen.

100 dozen ¼ German Napkins at \$3.75, \$4.50, and \$5 a dozen; worth \$5, \$6, and \$7 a dozen.

50 dozen ¼ French Napkins, extra size and quality; a great bargain at \$6 a dozen; price has always been \$8.50.

500 Linen Carriage Dusters, at \$1.75 and \$3 each; usual price \$2.50 and \$4.

IN TOWELS

We are offering Extraordinary Industrial 500 dozen Huck Towels, warranted All-Linen, at 10 and 12% cents each. 500 dozen LINEN HONEY-COMB TOWELS, ex-tra size, at \$1.75 a dozen; usually retailed at \$2.50.

The Cheapest Lot we ever offered.

100 dozen DAMASK TOWELS, All-Linen, at 250 100 dozen DAMASK TOWELS, All-Linen, at 25c each, assorted colored borders.

This is the Best Bargain Ever Offered.
An elegant assortment of HONEY-COMB, HUCK-ABACK, and DAMASK TOWELS, at 17c, 25c, 37½c, and 50c.
And a few dozen left of those FRENCH DAMASE TOWELS, at 75c, and which have always bees sold at \$1.
10 pieces more of that splendid quality of BLEACHED DAMASK, at 45c a yard, usually sold at 65c.

20 pieces 8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, af 65c, 75c, and 87½c.

6bc, 7bc, and 87½c.

(REMARKABY CHEAP.)

10 pleces 8-4 BLRACHED BARNSLY DAMASE
at \$1 a yard, regular price \$1.50.

(THIS IS A BIG BARGAIN.)

IN QUILTS.

We Offer 500 Domestic Quilts at Lowest Prices. 1 case 11-4 Marselles Quilts at \$2 each (well worth inspection).
And we have still a few left of those extra size
Marseilles Quilts,
IN ELEGANT DESIGNS,

at \$3 each, well worth \$4.75.
2 cases yard-wide BLEACHED COTTONS, very fine quality, at 10c a yard (the BEST ever sold at that price).
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Cottons at lowest market prices. Such a Line of Housekeeping Goods, and at such prices as we offer them, should attract the attention of every housekeeper.

NORWELL&SIMPSON 105 State-st.,

Between Madison and Washington KID GLOVES. WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison and Peoria-sts. Kid Glove Dep't.

An Extraordinary Bargain! We place on our counters THIS
MORNING 250 doz. "West-End
SEAMLESS" KID GLOVES, in
Spring shades only, at \$1.25 pair.
These gloves are genuine PARIS
KID (not lambskin), are of the fashionable seamless cut, of very choice
shades, 2 buttons, and are not inferior in quality to any \$2.25 glove in
the market.
Also a full line of our 2-button
"West End" Glove, in all colors
and blacks, at \$1 pair, the best one
dollar glove sold.
A lot of 2-button Blk. Kid Gloves,
real Kid, at 75c pair.
Lot of Black Kid Gloves, 1-button,
at 50c pair.

BARGAINS IN PARASOLS.

CARSON,

Madison and Peoria-sts. ACCIDENT INSURANCE. BEFORE YOU START

THE CENTENNIAL OR ANYWHERE ELSE. Get a Yearly Accident Policy in the TRAV

FOR

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO. Of Hartford, Conn. Accident Policies Written, - - over 400,000 Accident Claims Paid, - - - over 24,000 Cash Assets, - - - - \$3.750.000 Surplus to Policy-holders, - - - 1,300,000

84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Agents Everywhere. FIRM CHANGES.

J. H. NOLAN, Gen. Agent,

DISSOLUTION.

**郭敏士 服政** 

Review of the Financial Situation o Last Week.

Effects of the War Rumors-Clearings and New York Exchange.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Wheat in Good Demand for Shipment.

Provisions, Corn, and Oats Weak -Barley Demoralized.

FINANCIAL.

ore use a faint but visible reflection in francial circles of the war rumors that have begun to circulate in the last ten days. Prices of produce and provisions were affected, and towards the end of the week the orders for carrency began to in-rease from the wheat district, and the price of ex-bange fell. showing crease from the wheat district, and the price of exchange fell, showing an increased tendency to market the craps and export. What the effect of war in Europe would be on business and industrial interests in this country, and in the West and Korthwest particularly, was widely discussed. That it would create an immediate and sharp demand for our breadstuffs and meats was generally conceded. A great many of our manufacturing industries would receive a stimulus. The relief brought by the Civil War to our business industries, prostrated by the panic of 1857, is constantly referred to, and although the remedy is universally schnowledged to be worse than the disease, it is not to be disguised that the general opinion holds that a great foreign war would at least banish the torpor that now affects business and finances.

A lage amount of maturing country and city pa-per was paid. The applications for new discounts were light, and much below the ability of the

anis to respond.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular ustomers. Independent borrowers can obtain

nding week last \$18,110,455.98 \$1,826,107.04 18,057,371.19 1.809,401.34

THE ROTHCHILDS SELLING CONSOLS. THE HOTHERILDS SELLING CONSOLS.

The foreign dispatches reporting, whether truly or not, that the Rothchilds are heavy sellers of British consols, and that there is a vague but prevailing apprehension of trouble concerning the Eastern question, had the effect of strengthening, but not advancing the gold-premium here.—New York Daily Bulletin, May 25.

The Louisiana Supreme Court, in the case of Helwege vs. Hibernia National Bank, where a check for \$41 was raised by the drawer, after cer-tification, to \$4,150, and passed to plaintiff in the course of business, held the bank liable to pay the full amount. The decision seems to have been placed on the ground that the bank was negligent n certifying a check in which there was such a blank as to allow the alteration to be made without exciting suspicion. Expert testimony was given that if the blank had been scored with a pen the mark could not have been crassed so as to leave no

PHILADELPHIA PINANCES. The Philadelphia banks are heavily loaded with rnemployed funds, a very large portion of it, as we are informed, being in greenbacks. We have not heard of their making loans recently under the legal rates, but they are cortainly anxious to increase their discount lines, and yet in the present almost universal depression of business they are timid in loaning, lest what they should make from interest on loans should be more than equaled by losses on the principal of bad debts. There will come a time, we suppose, when money will be in demand for legitimate business uses, but that will be when old stocks are further reduced and lowest prices reached.—Philadelphia Ledger, 25th May.

Gold was 112% (2113%.

COVERNMENT BONDS.

\*And interest LOCAL STOCKS. rykaliway, North Mde.
Traders Insurance Co.
hamber of Commerce.
hicker Gas-Light & Coke Co. \*And interest.

New York, May 27.—Gold advanced from 119% \$11014, and slosed at 11314. Hates paid for carrying, 1, 2, 4, and 8 per cent. Loans were also

ing. I. S. 4, and S per cent. Loans were also made flat.
Gevernments closed dull and steady.
Raticoad bonds quiet.
State bonds quiet and nominal.
The stock market opened from and prices advanced by S. After the first leard the market became weak, and prices declined to 12 to the latter being Lake Shure, which was heavily pressed and broke from 50 to 50. Western Union was the next in activity, and after making an early advance from 60 to 16 to 50. Later there was a general advance of high. Later there was a general advance of high. Towards the closing hour the fluctuations were very slight, to 5 to percent in the paire list. The market closed dull and lower.
The transactions to day aggregated 197,000 shares, of watch 5,000 were krise, 56,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 Mt. Paul, 8,000 Ohtes, 31,000 Western Union, and 0,000 Michigan Ecutas.

Ohios, 22,000 wastern Union, and 0,000 Michigan Gentral.

The weakly bank statement is as follows: Lonns, decrease, \$1,77,800; specie, decrease, \$1,000, 800; specie, decrease, \$1,000, 800; species, increase, \$2,800, 800; deposits, increase, \$285,500; reserve, increase, \$2,823,500.

Money market easy at \$650 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, \$400.

Customs receipts, \$400. Chearings, \$20,000, 000.

Treasurer diaburedd \$267,000. Clearings, \$20,000.

Shipments of specie to-day, \$315,000.

Shipments of specie to-day, \$315,000.

Starting steady; 60 days, 4. 87%; sight, 4. 89%, every start of the sta

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

105%; new 5s, 106%; New York Central, 99; Erie,

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
alW jobs	1876.	1975.	1974.	1875.
Flour, bris	10,778	8, 229	7, 125	4,826
Wheat, bu		91,530	191,853	67,526
Corn. bu	181,785	95, 475	117,801	8,898
Oats, bu			44,743	31,511
Rve. bu		417	400	315
Barley, bu	17,810	4,696	3,932	858
6. seed, lbs	4.960	7,500	53,765	88, 641
F. seed, lbs	81,400	17,220		
B. corn. Hos	61,400	S. C. LEWIS	14,832	20,460
C. mests, lbs .	44,859	21,400	656, 239	1, 212, 611
Bond hale	40,000	D. T. Salar Barrel	123	
Beef, bris Pork, bls	******		597	946
Tork, Dis.	****	13, 110	283,030	449,013
Lard, Ibs	27, 860	4.600	17,800	2000
Tallow, lbs	61,745	26, 775	106,755	9,640
Butter, lbs	81,790	12,587	5,935	8,818
L. hogs, No	10,650	2 614		
Cattle, No	3,008			4, 200
Sheep, No	853	1,297		*******
Hides, ths	121,696	198, 165	110,610	24, 220
H. wines, bris.	250	113	17	171
Wool, Ibs	128, 727	129, 202	590,210	<b>\$30,</b> 040
Potatoes, bu	850	4,605	******	683
Coal, tons	2,622		320	
Hay, tons	80		**** ******	
Lumber, m ft.	1,603	4,726		2,390
Shingles, m	910	4,374	1.551	1,001
Salt. bris	200		1.774	903
Poultry, Ibs	5.070	6,984		
Poultry, coops.	2	112		
Game, pkgs		63		
Eggs, pkgs	1, 153	1,582	561	352
Cheese, boxes.	1,061	1,810	108	292
	2,001	35	1	202
G. apples, bris.	91	7 041	1 10	

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,607 bu wheat, 1,100 bu corn, 2,-438 bu oats, 814 bu rye, 1,943 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store it, this city on Saturday morning: 27 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 30 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 7 cars No. 1 spring, 37 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected do (136 wheat); 5 cars yellow corn, 111 cars high-mixed do, 236 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars and 5,800 bu new mixed do, 75 cars and 5,850 bu re-5,800 bu new mixed do, 75 cars and 5,600 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (433 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 28 cars No. 2 white do; 37 cars No. 2 oats, 7 cars rejected do (73 oats); 6 cars No. 2 tye; 5 cars rejected do; 55 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (728 cars,) 304,000 bu. Inspected out: 127,906 bn wheat, 82,544 bn corn, 8,667 bu oats, 2,815 bu rye, 383 bn

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending

The following were the exports from for the weeks ending as dated:

May 27, May 20, 1876, 1876, 15, 108 8, 016 .642, 975 708, 950 .539, 206 429, 795 The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and most of them were weak, the chief exception being in wheat. Outside of that important ecreal, the day was one of heaviness in prices; but the volume of business transacted was unusually large for Saturday. The foreign markets were generally firm, with a good demand, and it was reported that a further depression in the price of British consols accompanied a further decline in the quotation for United States currency, which indicated uneasiness in financial currency, which indicated uneasiness in financial circles in reference to the prospects of settling the Turkish difficulty. But fine weather here, and

circles in reterence to the prospects of settling the Tarkish difficulty. But fine weather here, and the indications of larger receipts, made holders nervous, and the bears rampant; the calling of margins on the longs being a prominent feature of the day's work. The crop prospects in the West were considered good, and the outward movement of produce was fair for the season.

None of the features of the dry goods market were noticeably different from those prevalent in the earlier days of the week. In all departments there was an air of quiet, while aside from notions, and light fabries adapted to summer wear, the quietade almost amounted to positive duliness. As to values, the market was steady. Groceries met with a fair share of attention. There was not a numerous attendance of buyers, but the mails brought a generous number of orders and a very respectable aggregate of goods was distributed. Prices ruled steady both for staple and side articles. Butter was active at about previous rates, selling at 12@26c for poor to fancy grades. Cheese was ordered very sparingly, and the market had an underone of weakness. In the fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets there was little that was now. Leather remains dail, with values unsettled. new. Leather remains dull, with values unsettled. Coal and wood are unchanged. Grain bags are quiet

and easy.

Lumber afloat was steady under a fair inquiry and moderate offerings. During the week just past common lumber has sold readily at the docks, and prices have been maintained in the face of the largest receipts of any one week since the season opened. Country and city dealers have bought freely, in anticipation of a better demand for lumber, now that the farmers have time to attend to the marketing of their produce. The iron merchants report a fair trade at the recent rates. Seeds were very quiet except the late kinds, which are selling in small lots from store. Timothy was scarce and fruly held, and clover was scarcely quotable, as the season is over. Hay was quiet, and prairie

fruity held, and clover was scarcely quotable, as the season is over. Hay was quiet, and prairie was weak, in consequence of the free arrivals of loose hay, but the offerings of pressed were very light, hence recent prices were sustained. Wool continues dull and easy. Hides, broom-corn, and hops were unchanged. Strawberries, lemons, and oranges were in fair request, while other green fruits were rather quiet. Poultry and eggs were slow and steady.

Lake freights were fairly active and a shade firmer, on the basis of 25cc for wheat and 25cc for corn, by sail to Buffalo. Hail freights were dull at nominally unchanged rates, and cars were freely offered at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 176c to Builtimers, and 25c to Boston, per 100 ibs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat to New York, and 13c on corn to itosion. Freight engagements were reported for 125, 000 bu wheat, 176, 000 bu corn, and 80, 000 bu corn, and 50.

but corn to issued.

The for 120,000 bu wheat, 170,000 bu corn, and so, 000 bu corn, and this point for the week ending May 97, also for the currenceding time in the two proceeding years as indicated.

Veck and the average for previous years as indicated.

Veck and the average for previous years as indicated.

Veck and the average for previous years as indicated.

Veck and the average for previous years as indicated.

Veck and the average for previous years as indicated.

Veck and the average for previous years as indicated.

Veck and the series of the corresponding time for the weeks ending in the series of the serie

The following are the stocks of provisions in Cincin-atil May 24, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork-ackers Association: Pork, 19,840 bits; lard, 22,046 cs; hams, 6,300,288 [bs; shoulders, 8,151,163 [bs; short b addes, 19,076,637 [bs; short clear sides, 2,391,233 \$16.50 asked. pork was nominal at \$18.00; and extra Prime mess pork was nominal at \$18.00; and extra prime at \$15.00.

Lord—Was more active than usual, and declined \$50 per 100 Bz, closing \$50 lower than on Friday afternoon, being a total decline of \( \frac{1}{2} \) for Prime Bz and the Bz and the Bz and the Bz and the Bz and Bz an

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was quiet, without any noteworthy change in prices. Buyers were slow to take hold, but sellers did not offer concessions, as stocks are light. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters. partly at \$6.12%; 1,975 bris spring extras, partly \$5.75&6.25; 190 bris spring superfines at \$3.00; and 25 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,390 bris. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.37%; 7.37%; common to good do, \$5.87%; 7.25; shipping extras, \$4.50 \$5.50%; 5.67%; patents do, \$6.00&5.00; Minnesota, \$5.00%; 0.75; spring superfines, \$3.00%; 0.00; rye flour, \$4.35%; 4.50.

4.50.

Bran-Was in good supply in proportion to the demand, and easier at the inside quotation of Saturday. Sales were 50 tons at \$10.50 free on board cars.

Corn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$17.25@17.50 on Sales were 50 tons at \$10.50 free on board cars.

Corn. Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$17.25@17.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and somewhat irregular, but within narrow limits, and averaged 1/c better. Closing 4/c bigher than on Friday evening. Liverpool was reported firmer, with cargoes improving, and a continued demand for the Continent of Europe, and New York was to per bu higher, which was partly in sympathy with an increase in the discount on greenbacks. There were also several shipping orders received here for wheat; some on English account, and the inquiry is now more decidedly for No. 2 the lower grades were larger, however, and Milwaukee was relatively easy, under the receipt of 115,000 bu, though the shipments from both cities were far in excess of the incoming volume, and the daily postings indicate a decrease of some 350,000 bu in our stocks during the last week. The fact of larger offerings and the expectation of a further augment made the market weak early, and the speculative class of operators seemed to be heartshly inclined all through the season: but the situation was too strong for them, and prices slowly improved. The European demand continues, stimulated by the rather poor prospects for the next coping institutional prices here, with very low freight rates. Seller July opened at \$1.08, soid at \$1.08/c, closing at \$1.08/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. decided at \$1.08/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. closing at \$1.08/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. decided at \$1.08/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. Closing at \$1.08/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. Closing at \$1.08/c. Seller the month was nominally 1/c/c/c below June, closing with cash No. 2 spring at \$1.07/c. Seller the month was nominally 1/c/c/c below June, closing with cash No. 2 spring at \$1.07/c. Seller the month was nominally 1/c/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. Closing at \$1.08/c. Seller June soid at \$1.08/c. On the season. Wheat a season was the season was a season was continued to \$1.07/c. Seller the month was nominally 1/c/c. Seller

8,000 hu. Minnsorta When Twas moderately active, but bout \$\frac{1}{2}\end{case} lower, in sympathy with the early depression the general market. Sales were 8,800 bu No. 2 at 1.09; 1.400 bu by sample at \$1.12 on track; and 2,000 ud at \$1.13\frac{1}{2}\end{case}. Total, 12,200

f \$1.00: 1.400 bu by sample at \$1.12 on track: and 2.000 bu do at \$1.13560.1.21 free on board cars. Total, 12, 200 bu.

ORN—Was active and declined 16115c per bu, closing firmer, at \$6050 below the latest quivations of Priday. Liverpool was secasty, and New York was only reported to lower, after the fact of our decline had been telegraphed to that city. The chief feature of the market was the heavy offerings of corn for next month's delivery, which was depressed so much thereby as to be at one time to below July. This was due to the fact of much larger receipts (425 car-loads inspected in, besides some by conally, and the finer weather crop, and was accepted as a promise that country holders will be more free sellers than heretofore. A good deal of June corn was offered on country account, to arrive, ane there were also large quantities on saie by parties who, having bought for June, had net previouly placed it. Oaly two more trading days remain before June deliveries will be a little time. The shipping demand was very good, shippers taking hold freely at the decline, while the shorts also filled is liberally, which made the feeling rather firmer in the latter part of the scasion. Seller June opened at 4556c, sold at 4356c. Seller the month sold at 445645c, closing at 4356c45c. Seller July sold at 445645c, closing at 4356c45c. Seller the month sold at 445645c, closing at 4356c45c. Seller the month sold at 445645c, closing at 4356c45cc. Seller the month sold at 4356c sold at 4356c sold at 6350cc. Seller seller July sold at 4356c45cc. Seller seller seller July sold at 4356c45cc. Seller seller July sold at 4356c45cc. Seller seller seller July sold at

at 45%6446; is, 500 bu rejected at 41c; 600 bu ears at 31.20 bu do at 46%45c free on board cars. Total, 25, 500 bu.

OATS—Were active and weak, under large offerings, averaging \$4.35c lower than on Priday. The receipts were heavy, 73 cars being inspected into store, and a large quantity was offered by sample, and for future delivery. The market followed corn on the downward turn, bur railied a little toyards noon under a fair inspected into store, and a large quantity was offered by sample, and for future delivery. The market followed corn on the downward turn, bur railied a little toyards noon under a fair inspected followed corn on the downward turn, bur railied a little toyards noon under a fair inspected followed corn on the downward turn, bur railied a little toyards noon under a fair inspected followed corn on the downward turn, bur railied a little toyards noon under a fair inspected followed to the trailies. The store in the sassion, and confined principally to cash and June. Cash oats were taken for shipment, and freight-room was engaged for about 50,000 bu. The stock in store increased last week, being the stock of the store increased last week, being a store for the stock in store increased last week, being a store for the stock of the stock in store increased last week, being a store store the store of the store increased last week as a store of the Solid and the control of the control

CHTS AND NUTS-There was a good erhand row and an orderate movement in fancy fruits at universely substantial prices. We dobble the substantial prices. We dobble the substantial prices of the substanti

common, 94(6)0c; choice, 10% 310% pared peaches, 176:10c; blackberries, 11% 612c; raspberries, 33634c; pitted cherries, 236:246.

\*\*Nufs-Filberts, 116:11% c; almonds, Terragona, 19% 20c; Napies withints, 116:317c; French walnuts, 160:310c; Brazila, 560% cpccans, Texas, 11% 312c; Wimington peanuts, 560; cc. Termoss, 10% 512c; Wimington peanuts, 660; cc. Termoss, 10% 512c; Pitter, 10% 512

The demand for sugars is on the increase, but slocks are ample, and no advince in prices is looked for at present. Corfeces remain quiet. Strups are more active and firmer. Below are the current quotations;

Rice—Rangoon, 649696; Carolina, 74688; Louisiana, 6464746.

Oufles—O. G. Java, 30631c; Java, No. 2, 27628c; choice to farey Rio, 2346226; cost Rica, 2224296; manual control of the control

sakes. Gover over an econing in. Frame are over, and no orders are coming in. Frame are \$8.25.

SALT—Trade continues fair, and quoted prices are adhered to: Saginaw, Canada, and Onoudara, fine, \$1.49; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without begs. \$2.75; dairy, with bags. \$3.50; Ashion dairy, per sack. 22.75; dalry, with bags, \$3.50; as non unry, you see \$1.50. TEAS—New Japans will soon be in the market, and buyers are holding off, which serves to weaken prices of old crops. In medium to choice green and black teas a fair movement is witnessed at well-sustained figures. We make no change in our list, as follows: Gurposeder—Common, 304-50; good do, 504-50; on do, 504-50; needlem, Austice, good do,

medium, 45:450c; good do, 50:e50c; fines, 55:e00c; finest, 60:e55c; choice, 70:e70c; choicest, 90:e80c; fancey \$1.05:e1.15.

\*\*Imperial-Common, 30:e35c; good do, 58:40c; medium, 40:e45c; good do, 45:450c; fine, 50:e50c; choicest, 50:e70c; choicest, 70:e75c.

\*\*Japan-Common, 30:e35c; good common, 35:e35c; medium, 40:e45c; good medium, 45:e45c; fine, 50:e50c; finest, 55:e60c; choices, 60:e60c; choicest, 70:e75c.

\*\*Medium, 40:e40c; good medium, 43:e45c; fine, 50:e50c; finest, 55:e65c; choices, 60:e82c; choicest, 75:e89c.

\*\*WOOD-Was in fair demand, at \$7.30 for inspie and \$5.50 for beech. The market is firm at these figures, 13:abs are offered at \$8.50.

\*\*VEGET ABLES-Were abundant and generally easy, many varieties being simost unsalable, as the neighboring gardeness now furnish the city trade with applies. Green peas and asparagus were scarce and stronger. Cucumbers, 50:e75c per dozen, green peas, 81.30 per box, string heans, \$1.50 at 75 per box, suparagus. 30:e75c per box, suparagus. 30:e75c per box.

\*\*WOOL-The demand continues light and prices irreg.

tomatoes, 90c per box; New Orleans do, \$2.5083.00 per box.
WOOL.—The demand continues light and prices irregular. New wool is arriving in small lots, but the receipts are not likely to be very large before June. Tubwashed, prime, 498-480c; do, poor to good. 3548-380; washed fleece. fine, glood condition, \$28-350c; washed, medium do, 350c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 19 6520c; do medium, 236-250c.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Costile. Hogs. Sheep.
4,709 13,416 106 .. 24,753 ... 25,542 ... 28,374 ... 24,070

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 27-11 a.m.-Flour-No. 1, 24: o. 2, 22s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 10d; No. 2, 98 6d; Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 10d; white, No. 1, 108;

No. 2, 22s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 2s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—No. 1, 20s 6d; No. 2, 20s.

Provisions—Pork, 82s. Lard, 55s.

Liverrool, May 37—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 9d@10s; do club, 10s@10s 6d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s 3d@9s 10d; do winter, 9s 6d@8s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22s@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 20s 9d. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 3cs@36s 6d.

Clover Seed-558660s.

Provisions-Prime mess pork, 60s. Prime mess beef, 5s. Lard, 53s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 49s; short do, Tallow-41s.
Petroleum-Spirits, 88688 3d; refined do, 10s 9d@ Petrotame
118 3d.
Linseed Oil—20a.
Resin—Common, 4s 6d@5s; pale, 16a.
Spirits Turpentine—24s.
Cheese—54s.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK.

New YORK, May 27.—Grain—Wheat—Market 1/4
Gle better, with an active export demand:
sales, 250,000 bu, at \$1.1761.17% for ungraded
spring; \$1.16 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.21 for
No. 2 Chicago; \$1.2561.25½ for No. 2 Milwaukee;
\$1.30.for No. 1 Minnesota: \$1.32 for Canada spring in 81.30 for No. 1 Minnesots; \$1.32 for Canada spring in bond, on spot, and to arrive; and \$1.45 for white Mich-gan in store. Rye steady at 85@896 for Western; 95@ 90%6 for State; and 95@896 for Canada in bond; sales, 8,000-bu Western, to arrive, at 85c. Corn heavy and lower; sales, 58,000 bu. at 57c for no grade mixed: 59c for steamer mixed; 59% for graded low mixed; 62c for old Western mixed affoat; 62c for steamer yellow; and 64c for new yellow Southern; also 10,000 bu graded mixed, for June, at 50%; and 5,000 bu do, for July, at Lard newly and lower; sails of 100 tes at 12s for brille team, At the first call, for May, \$11.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) bld, and \$12.00 asked; for June, 750 tes sold at \$11.60 \) bld, and \$11.85 asked; for August, alies of 250 tes at \$11.87\(\frac{1}{2}\); for September, \$11.85 \) bld, and \$11.85 asked; for August, alies of 250 tes at \$11.87\(\frac{1}{2}\); for September, \$11.85 \) bld, and \$10.85 \) and \$10.85 \) bld, and \$10.85 \] bld, and \$11.85 \] bld, and \$11.85 \] bld, and \$10.85 \] bld, and an alient bld, an alient bld, and alient bld, an alient bld, an alient bld, an alient bld, an alient bld, and alient bld, an alien Whicky-Market Steady; sales to good refining per gallon.
Groceries-Sugar-Market quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 7948776; prime at 8c; and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 7948796. Coffee-Market duli and unchanged. Rice is quoted at 15418c in gold; Maracallocat 19410c—linies quiet and heavy; quoted at 896 for

callodat 1066164 in gold.

Tutloue-littles quiet and heavy; quoted at 896c for prime.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Yorks, May 27.—flour—leccipts, 15,000 brls;
No. 2, 83.0068-30; super State and Western, 44.1064
4.90; common to good extra, \$5.0068-25; good to choice, \$5.4065-75; white wheat extra, \$5.0068, 25; good to choice, \$5.4065-75; white wheat extra, \$5.0068, 27; extra Ohio, \$5.1567.00; \$1. Louis, \$5.2068, 20; Minnesota patent process, \$6.2598-30. Rye four steady at \$4.7580.20.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 206, 500 but large export demand; some 30 vessels, with a capacity of 3,700,000 bu, were chartered to-day for Cork for orders from the Continent; unmerchantable spring, 85c; ungraded do. \$1.1464.20; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.21691.22; No. 3 do. \$1.1861.14; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.2560.22; No. 3 do. \$1.1861.17; No. 3 do. old, \$1.30; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.3061.32; No. 1 Sheboygan, \$1.3361.34; white Michigan, \$1.45; No. 3 Northwestern, \$1.1061.17. Rye steady; Western, \$4.8686; State, 505630; Canada in bond, 505630; Canada

1446c. Tullow—Market dull at 8%68 11-16c. Stanford Resin—Quiet at \$1,7061.80. Tulloue—Market dull at \$56.88 11-18c.

Strained Resin—Quiet at \$1.7081.50.

Syrained Resin—Quiet at \$1.7081.50.

Syrained Resin—Quiet at \$1.7081.50.

Syrained Resin—Quiet at \$1.7081.50.

Explore—Strainy it hemicok sole. Buenes Ayres, and Rio Grande light mittides and heavy weights, 206.25c;

Culfornia and common do, 206.25c.

Provisions—over dull and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged it is an an an an an annual medical specific seed of the seed

Provisions—Show.
612.75.
Whisky—Western, \$1.13.
Receipts—Wheat, \$0.000 bu; corn, 105,000 bu.
Receipts—Wheat, \$0.000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu.
Resports—Wheat, \$0.000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu.
Resports—Wheat, \$0.000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu.
Resports—Wheat, \$0.000 bu; corn, 105,000 bu.
Resports—Show York face, 105,000 bu.
Resports—Response for the state of the state o Chesse-Steady; New York rancy, Reside; Western fine, 1161136.

Eggs-Dull; Western fresh, 1361136c.

St. Louis, May 27.—Flour—Quiet and weak; little

ST. LOUIS. May 27.—Flour—Qulet and weak; little doing.

Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, \$1.30½ bid cash and May; sales, \$1.35½ sol. 40 June; \$1.25 July; No. 3 do, \$1.256.1.25 bid. Corn active but lower; mixed Western, \$254.6.1.25 bid. Corn active but loads, sales, see June. Rya firmer at exbassic. Barley dull and unchanged.

Brasky—Steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; jobbing, \$20.50. Lard dull and nominal; current make, 1146. Bulk-incats dail and nominal; current make, 1146. Bulk-incats, 315 bid. Bulk-incats, 315 b

WOOL.
BOSTON, May 27. - Wool in demand during the week, Bosron, May 27.—Wool in demand during the week, almost exclusively for new spring California. No improvement in the market. Prices lower. The stock of fleeces in the market is very much reduced; X Olio and Pennsylvania, 386,400; XX Pennsylvania and Ohib, 406,435; XXX and picklock, 45c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 346,330; combing and defaine anglected; mediam washed, 45c; unwashed, 337,636c. Pulled wool, choice Eastern and Maine super, 406,45c; good average supers, 356,38c. It is difficult to get over 406,42c for the best Eastern and Maine.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—Petroleum firm and un-changed. We quote standard white, 110 test, 11c; prime white, 150 test, 12c by ear-lots.

PITTSBURG.
PITTSBURG. Pa., May 27.—Petroleum dull; crude, \$2.22% at Parker's; refined, 14%@14% Philadelphia

DRY GOODS.

New YORK, May 27.—Business quiet, with commission houses and importers and the jobbing trade fair.
Cotton goods largely sold by leading commission frams at a concession from former prices. Prints continued in moderate demand, and shirting styles fairly active. Heavy woolens in fair demand. Foreign goods remained quiet.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries; schr Schuylkill, Erle, coal; schr Fashion, Horn's Pier, rafiroad ties; schr Ogarita, Saginaw; lumber; schr Granger, Packard's Pier, bark; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr W. H. Willard, Saugatuka hamber, prick Lincoln, Einkarding, salt; tuck, lumber: prop Lincoln, Kinkardine, salt; barge Lisgar; Kincardine, salt; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; prop James Davidson, Bay City, salt; schr O. Shaw, South Haven, wood; schr Christina, Kenosha, gravel; prop-City of Traverse, Traverse City, lum-ber; scow Annie Tomine, Frankfort; lumber; schr Four Brothers, Holland, ties; schr City of Woodstock, Manistee, lumber; stmr Alpena, Mus-kegon, sundries; schr Clara, Manistee, lumber;

Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber; scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr F. L. Dunforth, Buffalo, coal; prop Alaska, Bunforth, Buffalo, sundries; scow D. R. Hoft, Grand Haven, wood; prop New Ers, Grand Haven, towing; schr App. Boy, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bridgewater, Cleveland, coal; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; schr T. A. Johnson, Menominee, lumber; schr E. Williams, Menominee, cedar posts; schr Uranus, Menominee, cedar posts; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; scow Mary E. Packard, Hubbard's Pier, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Stur Corona, St. Joe, sundries; brig Commerce, Menominee, 26 pkgs mdse; schr Merchant, Phyette, 25 bris flour, 10 bris pork, 550 fbs butter, 200 fbs lard, 50 bris salt; schr Mary Meven, Jacksonport, 4 tons hay, 75 sks feed; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 bris pork and sundries; schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, 30 pkgs groceries; schr S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 31, 945 bu wheat; schr Red White and Blue, Buffalo, 28, 035 bu wheat; barge E. L. Robinson, Menekannee, Monekannee, 10 bris pork, 15 bris beef, 3 bris eegg, and sundries; schr Mary, Holland, 28 cords stone; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 800 bags flax-seed and sundries; prop Scotias, Buffalo, 61, 600 bu corn, 300 bris flour, 35 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop Fennies; white Lake, sundries; schr C. Hiesthey, File flour, and sundries; prop Annie Young, Erie, 700 bris flour, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, 300 pkgs lard oil, and s

engine of the tng Ward broke down yesterday, the connecting rod and syllnder head gathing out of order. She had to go to the boneyard, but will be out again in a day or two... Henry Thompson, seeman, of Manitowoc, Wis., is requested to call MILWAUKEB.

at the Cusiom House, where an important letter is held for him.

MILWAUKEE.

The Milwankee Meas gives the following description of the old Government gun-boat John A. Dix, which has been transformed into a passengarboat by Mr. M. Engelmann, and will ply between Milwankee and Chicago herenfter: "The old Government gun-boat John A. Dix, purchased by M. Engelmann from the E. B. Ward estate, has since the early part of last winter been undergoing a thorough rebuilding under the direction of Mr. Wilber Waterbury, a mechanic well-known in marise circles as a competent and reliable gentleman. The old beat was torn to the water's edge and entirely rebuilt. A cabin, now under way, of Shelack finish, with gilt and black walnut triminings, will present a most striking appearance, and will be one of the finest on the lakes, when adorned with handsome scarlet plush furniture from the establishment of Seaman & Co. The office, with approved accommodations, is in close proximity to the gangway and convenient for passengers, located at a point where the dread of being hurt by unruly truckmen is dispelled. The engine and boilers, which originally cost \$65,000, have been put in first-class trim by Richard Davis, of the Marine boiler works, and were given a trial on Friday last, working to perfection. They are of the best make on the lakes and a credit to the brilders. The inaspectors reported everything favorable, the result meeting more than their sanguine expectations. She is rated at 353.46 tons, and has made on an average previous to rebuild 14 miles an hour with 20 pounds of steam. Her outfit is the most perfect on the lakes, Uncle Sam expending liberally when she was in his possession. See will ply between this port and Chicago as No. 1 passenger boat, as early as June 10, in all probability. She will be commanded by Capt. McHenry, of Chicago, formerly of the Sagmay; Mr. James Benson will serve in the capacity of engineer. The cost of the boat when completed is estimated at from \$16,000 to \$18,000. The little craft is a mod

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS. THE TRIBUNE IS indebted to Clerk T. S. Baker for the following interesting log of stmr Joseph L. Hurd, Capt. Thomas Lloyd, of Leopoid & Aus-trian's Lake Superior Line: Left Chicago Wednesday, May 10, our first trip. Touched at Milwau-kee and shore ports; had a fine run to Sault Sto. Marie River, which we entered Sunday, the 14th. day, May 10, our first trip. Touched at Milwaukee and shore ports; had a fine run to Sault Sto. Marie River, which we entered Sunday, the 14th. As usual on our first trips we looked out for first lee; this we saw 7 miles below the canal, floating down in large cakes, increasing to fields as we neared the canal. Here we passed through ice with sleigh-tracks still visible, with evergreen bushes stuck alongside of the tracks to mark fishing holes. We locked through and laid in canal all night; made a start Monday marning; reached Whitefish Point at noon running through heavy ree all the way. Leaving the Point and heading out on Lake Superior, we could see nothing but the as a far as the eye could reach. Towards night we found an opening. Through this we passed, and landed at Grand Island. From here we headed for Marquette, running and backing through heavy ice. Five miles from Marquette we found three steam-barges and their consorts, also two propellers, butting the ice. Finally they fetched up standing. We thought we would dig out, and did, heading for Portage. Here we found the heaviestice.—10 feet deep and 6 feet high in the air in many places. We had hard digging to the Huron Islands, when we left the ice and ran out into open water. Arrived at Portage and discharged cargo. Proceeded to Eagle Harbor, and took on copper, four masses of it for the Centennial, weighing fixe tone stack; started for Marquette Monday the 22d; ranninto ice again 30 miles above Marquette; found if still very heavy; got within 5 miles of Marquette when we lay in ice all night of 22d, and dug into port morning of 23d; commenced taking on balance of cargo. The following vessels were lying at Marquette loading and unloading: Steambard, and Superior, with their consorts; schrs Three Brothers, E. G. Breed, Wagstaff, Two Fannies, Charles Hinkley, S. H. Matther, Thomas Gawn, and Golden West. These vossels got a clant in (with one or two exceptions) while wind was off land a few hours, driving ice out aways. Tug Mose towed schr Brightie out cl sch Four Brothers. Holland, ties; achr City of
woodstock, Manistee, lamber; ster Alpena, Marie Brothers, Holland, ties; achr City of
the Woodstock, Manistee, lamber; ster Alpena, Marie Brothers, Holland, the ster City of
the Corleye, Menomine, cedar poets; etch poets, Manistee, Inmber; etch of
the Corleye, Menomine, cedar poets; etch of the
the Corleye, Menomine, cedar poets; etch of
the Corleye, Menomine, cedar poets; etch of
the Corleye, Menomine, cedar poets; etch poets, and the cedar poets; etch of
the Corleye, Menomine, cedar poets; etch poets, cedar poets; etch poets, cedar poets;

CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

La Salle, Ill., May 28.—Arrived by River—
Prop China towing Chicago Belle from Henry, corn to Chicago; prop Whale, towing Tempest from St. Louis, fire clay for La Salle; prop Jack Robertson, towing Merchant from Hennepin, corn to Chicago.

Departed—Prop E. G. Good and canal-boat Deer Park and J. Schuler, lumber to Peoria; Norway, lumber to Chilicothe; Arolia and Levisthan, lumber to Chen.

Passet into Canal—Prop China, Chicago Belle, Seneca, and G. L. Booth, prop Jack Robertson and Merchant.

Passet Out—Deer Park, J. Schuler, prop E. G. Good, Arobia, Levisthan, Augusta, and Andrew Jackson.

River falling.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Pont Huron, Mich., May 28, -Down-Propa St.

Joseph, Waverly, Quebec, Badger State, Mayflower with Eagle Wing, Alpena and barges, Henry Howard and consort, Prindiville and barges; schrs Howard and consort, Prindiville and barges; schrs John Bart, John T. Mott, Angle Saxon, Shandon, Moscs Gage.

Ur—Frops Holland, Wenona, J. Bertschy, Keewenaw, Winslow, Roanoke, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs W. H. Hanna, Myosotia, Empire State, Goshawk, Van Valkenberg, Three Bells, Newsbay, Laura.

Wires—Southwest; gentle.

der, Poet Marcin, 4th April 18 cont., Soil hiefs hour, 120 has gonts. 1-4th Oping over heady fell will han Jones, Michigan City, 4th cards clone; prop Oconto, them, which has been and sandrives; exist Asia, Pentiliga 2 bris beef.

LARE PIETCHITS.

GRIGAGO.

There was a moderate longity for freights, all the capacity reported being on steamers on through rate, though one propeller was engaged to the district for wheat. The nominal rates for wheat is this prait to limital wars size and size. The steamers are wheat on through rate. The following this is the country of the days wheat of the days wheat of the following rate. Total capacity 90,000 in more wheat on through rate. Total capacity 90,000 in what and Photol Grid in freights continue dull and prices toombrad. All the days wheat of the freights were made to the control of the days wheat of the freights were made to the control of the days wheat of the freights were made to the control of the freights were wheat on through rate. Total of the freights were made to the freights were made to the freights were and the freights were to the freights were to the control of the freights were to the freights wheat to be freights were to be supported when the freights were to be supported when the freights were to the freights were to the freights were desired to the freights were done to the freights were done to the freights were to the freights were to the freights when the freights were to the freights were to the freights when the freights were to the freights when the freights were to the freights when the freights were to the freights when the freights were to the freights were to the freights when the freights MISCELLANEOUS.

LITERATUI

A History of Transcendent New England.

Life, Letters, and Table-Tal' Robert Haydon.

Novel by Mrs. M. I. Rayne by Louisa M. Alcot

Revolutionary Times-Periodicals Receiv TRANSCENDENTA

TRANSCENDENTALISM IN N.
A Hastory 18 D OCTAVIUS BROOKS
MAN, Author of "Life of Theod
"Religion of Humanity," etc., etc.
395. New York: G. P. Putnam's
A history of the rise and spreaculiar form of philosophy terms dentalism, which was introduced i influences whose extent and carcely be estimated, must houghtful American. It was a many, and, undergoing modifies passed through France and Engla a new and distinctive phase whe tered the active, independent inte

The opening of the current cent ticularly notable in New Englan those periods in the history of hun recurring at regular intervals in udden and simultaneous influx sudden and simulations that a sudden and vigorous and original minds.

1830, when the germs of the Tiphilosophy had already been transpanores, Emerson, "the descendant erations of Puritan clergymen," man of 27, and had for two years tor of a Unitarian Church in Bost four years his senior, was engage out his remarkable ideas of the veducator, in Germantown, Pa. The still lacking a year of his majority on his father's farm, doing more stint daily, and keeping up with his Senior year at Harvard. Margaret in the same year with Parker, 1810 ed in the study of the literatures ern nations and of classic Greece are nations and of classic Greece and of classic Greece are nations.

Hawthorne, who four years back at Bowdoin College, at the age of at Bowdoin College, at the age of native town of Salem, dreaming to be evolved in future romane Phillips, a youth of 19, was finishi at Harvard. George Ripley, bor year before Emerson,—was prechurch in Purchase street, Bosto Channing stood facing just a half-spent and honorable years. His iam Henry Channing, of the sam garet Fuller, now 20, had received at Harvard the year preceding, at larg to enter the ministry. The ing to enter the ministry. The 1817, was still conning the school George William Curtis was a l Weiss was in his 18th year; J Clarke was 20; and C. A. Bartol, These are but a small part of

These are but a small part of earnest, minble spirits whose working upon the problems in I philosophy, and social science, half of the nineteenth century. New England. The atmosphere was, by the emunations from brains, charged with speculation that the people took in fresh stions of progress and reform withey inhaled. The study of the vice ficulty, and coleridge, and Carbegun, brought from the Old Wor of Cousin, and Coleridge, and Carbegun, brought from the Old Wor of Cousin, and coleridge, and Carbegun, brought from the Old Wor er rife, at the right moment right conditions, the transcenden were to flourish with especial vigor of New England. These tileas with ardor by the company of eag who had already been trying times and institutions, and, finding twere looking eagerly for some-philosophy that should content aspirations.

which molded their lives, changing and destiny, and which imbued tiety with a new and lofty enti"swayed politicians, guided more philanthropists, and created rese as has already been asserted, be restruction. Ferhaps to no one core thating it have been better dele Mr. Frothingham. When the ast height, he was one of those affected. The excitement has passassed their th

washes Arces gives the following to file ald Covernment gun-boat John A. has been transformed into a passenger M. Engelmann, and will ply between and Chicago hereafter? A The old Govern the beat John A. Bis, purchased by M. fronthe E. B. Ward estate, has since art of less winter to the second

the following interesting log of star Joseph L. d. Capt. Thomas Lloyd, of Leopold & Austa Lake Superior Line: Left Chicago Wedness May 10, our first trip. Touched at Milwausind shere ports; had a fine run to Sauli Sto, a River, which we entered Sunday, the 14th

LAKE BUILD.

Aported Proposted to The Pribuse.
Pa. May us. The Philadelphia & Prise of will commonce running their new start layer from Eria to Port Davor, Canada, and will make three trips each way per

CANAL:

Special Departs to Pis Tribuna.

Satte, Ill., May us \_Arrived by Pilest =

China towing Chicago Bells from Henry, corn
isage; prop Whale, towing Tempest from St.,

the clay for La salle; prop Jack Robertson,

g Merchant from Hennepin, corn to Chicago,

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e Merchant from Hennepin,

portal of the Chicago,

merchant from Hennepin,

portal of the Chicago

Peru sent info Canal—Prop China, Chicago Belle, an and U. L. Hooth, prop Jack Robertson and iast. Sect Out—Deer Park, J. Schuler, prop R. G. Arobia, Leviathan, Augusta, and Andrew

PORT HURON.

Special Diquick to The Tribuna.

THenox, Mich., May 28.—Down-Propa St.
h, Waverly, Quebec. Hadger State, Maywith Eagle Wing, Alpena and barges; Schre
Burt, John T. Mett, Angle Saxon, Shandon,
Glage.
Frops Helland, Wenona, J. Bertschy, Keew. Winslow, Roanoke, Mary Pringle and
sischre W. H. Hanna, Mycootis, Empire
ficelawk, Van Valkenberg, Three Helis,
hoy, Laura.

D-Southwest; gentle.

MISCELLANBOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS,

This and that,
schr Michigan will be placed in ordinary on
rival at Buffalo... The schr M. L. Collins,
going a rebuild at Manitowoc, has been itby the United States... The steambarge W.
twee was sold by the Sheriff at Buffalo, Frio Gen. Bailey, of Toledo, for \$500... The
Locan and consort, which arrived up Monday
sclow, have laid up for the present, and will
ountil freights improve. The two boats are
cred the finest on the lakes, and when they
upelled to quit business there is a blue look
we the others... The Miwankee Wisconsia
g Hagerman succeeded in getting off the scow
y, and arrived with her at Milwankee from
ha Friday. One of her bows is badly stove,
twithstanding the fact that she was jacketed,
vices of a steam pump were required to
out free. The Milwankee Dev Dock Com-

LITERATURE.

A Ristory of Transcendentalism in New England.

Robert Haydon. Nevel by Mrs. M. I. Rayne--Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

Revolutionary Times -- Books and Periodicals Received, Etc.

TRANSCENDENTALISM IN NEW ENGLANDS
ABSOLUTE TALLEM IN NEW ENGLANDS
ABSOLUTE THE OF Theodors Packer,
Theilgien of Homenity, etc., see, 1900, pp.
308. New York: U. F. Putnam's sone.
A history of the rise and spread of that peentiar form of philosophy termed Transcendentalism, which was introduced into New England somewhere about fifty years ago, and in
its various developments seen out vitalizing
influences whose extent and duration can
accely be estimated, must attract prove harcely be estimated, must attract every thoughtful American. It was a movement set thoughtful American. It was a movement set in motion, on the other side of the Atlantic, among the idealists and philosophers of Ger-many, and, undergoing modifications as it passed through France and England, assumed a new and distinctive phase when it encoun-tered the active, independent intellects that in unusual numbers had gathered at the time

ficularly notable in New England as one of those periods in the history of human thought, recurring at regular intervals like recurrent waves on Time's great ocean, when there is a sudden and simultaneous influx into the world of vigorous and original minds. In the year 1830, when the germs of the Transcendental philosophy had already been transplanted to our shores, Emerson, "the descendant of eight-generations of Puritan elergymen," was a young man of 27, and had for two years been the paster of a Unitarian Church in Boston. Alcott, four years his senior, was engaged in working out his remarkable ideas of the vocation of the educator, in Germantown, Pa. Theodore Parker, still lacking a year of his majority, was toiling still lacking a year of his majority, was toiling on his father's farm, doing more than a man's stint daily, and keeping up with his class in the Senior year at Harvard. Margaret Fuller, born in the same year with Parker, 1810, was absorb-ed in the study of the literatures of four mod-ern rations and of classic Greece and Rome.

Hawthorne, who four years back had graduated at Bowdoin College, at the age of 21, was in his native town of Salem, dreaming weird dreams to be evolved in future remances. Wendell Phillips, a youth of 19, was finishing his course eard. George Ripley, born in 1802,-a year before Emerson,-was presiding over a church in Purchase street, Boston. The elder Channing stood facing just a half-hundred well spent and horrorable years. His nephew, Wil-ian Henry Channing, of the same age as Mar-garet Fuller, now 20, had received his diploma at Harvard the year preceding, and was prepar-ing to enter the ministry. Therean, born to 1917, was still counting the school-boy's lessons.

leif, was still counting the school-boy's lessons, tecorge William Curtis was a boy of 6; John Weiss was in his 18th year; James Freeman Clarke was 30; and C. A. Bartol, 17.

These are but a small part of that throng of sariest, nimble spirits whose serious, leadily working upon the producins in interactive, low pulsaring upon the producins in interactive first had of the attactorial contary directions in New England. The atmospheric in this bounds was, by the charactives from many teaching lyains, charged with speculation and impuly, as that the people took in fresh stimulation nections of progress, and reform with the very air they intuited. The study of the works of Kant, Polite, leaded, Schooling, Gueibe, and Schotler, of Consta, and Culeringe, and Culty is, but lately legue, brought from the Old World, where they were rife, at the right moment and under the right conditions, the transcendental ideas that were to fourth with especial vigor in the climate of New England. These bleas were welcomed with arrior by the company of eager questioners who had already been trying time-bounded faithe and institutions, and, finding them wanting, were looking capacity for some new vectors of pidiosciphy that should centent their burning sujections.

see that are any been replied immensional relations and interest them would be interested a feature of the measurement which, for a control of seasy, exerted a feature of the measurement which, for a second of the measurement which, for a second of the interest and workers of the measurement which, for a second of the programs of the measurement which, for a second of the measurement which makes the second of the measurement which makes the second of the secon

Life, Letters, and Table-Talk of Benjamin

most successful workers, too. They whitever more practical insent for seeder, in proportion to the content of t

to table, the life of Haydon, the gifted and willful English painter, was published by Tem Taylor, in two volumes, taken moduly from the autodiagraphy and journals of the artist. During the present year a second life, also in two volumes, containing "Correspondence and Table-Talk, with a Memoir," of Haydon, has been published by his soin, Frederick Wordsworth Haydon. The man was hardly so great or so famous as to warrant two such bulky blographies, and the American publishers have done well to condoms the second work into a single, small volume, rather than to reprint it in the original form. A number of the "Bana-Soute Series," the successors of the "Brica-Brae," is quite ample enough in size to hold all the world now cares to know of one who, though he had

the follow of he friends, is of all mortals the most open to ridicule. To hear him repeat in a solumit tone, and with agiltaded motiful, the bidding of love he said to her (to convince year) that we made here in the true gallant way, to the heart of the property of the heart of the heart of the property of the heart of the heart of the property of the heart of the hea ports to be a true story, and it is evidently written with the object of conveying an important moral lesson. It narrates the experience of three young girls who leave their homes in the connitry to find employment in Chicago. One societies a position as a school-teacher, another as a clerk in a dry-goods establishment, and the third as a handmaid to a prominent advocate of the Woman-Suffrage movement. How the damsels fare in their several situations, and the tragic sequel of the fate of one,—and that the loveliest of them,—it is but justice to let the author relate. The style in which the story is couched is breezy, pert, and, at times, almost saucy. The publishers have given the book a very handsome setting.

STORIES BY LOUISA ALCOTT. SILVER PITCHERS; AND INDEPENDENCE;
A CENTENNIAL LOVE-STORY. By LOUISA M.
ALCOTT, Author of "Little Women," etc., etc., ldmo., pp. 307. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Price, \$1.25.
The critic's word is not of the least account when a new book by Louisa Alcott is pro-

when a new book by Louisa Alcott is up for judgment. The popularity of the author is so great and so surely founded that every fresh work of hers is certain to be eagerly sought by work of hers is certain to be eagerly sought by hosts of purchasers, no matter what may be its title or topic. Nevertheless, the present critic finds it a genuine pleasure to approve the general verdict, and declare with the rest of the world that "Sfiver Pitchars" is one of the brightest of the long series of Miss Alcott's productions. It has all the attractions of her racy, pleasant style, her lively humor, her keen sympathy with whatever is earnest and honest, her hatred of shams, and her love of the habit of unaffected, spontaneous feelings and actions. "Sliver Pitchers" is a capital sermon on the virtue of Temperance; and its moral is so persuasively presented that it will pierce the consciontiousness of every reader. The other stories bound up with it are equally spirited, and make altogether a delightful volume for young people.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

REVOLUTIONARY TIMES: SERVORES OF OUR COUNTRY, ITS PROPLE, AND THERE WAYS, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. BY EDWARD ARROTT. ISMO.. pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers, Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, Si.

Whoever reads this little volume will be grateful to Mr. Abbott for a mass of curious and out-of-the-way information regarding the life of the American Colonies at the period of their emancipation from English rule. The author has gleaned a wide field with extreme industry to gather the facts condensed in his narrative, and his labor deserves a genuine recognition. The memoranda presented relate to the particular subjects of Cities and Towns, Public Communications, Domestic Concerns, Education, Literature, The Press, The Churches and the Clerry, Professions and Trades, The Mon and Women of the Revolution, etc., etc. Compact as the sketches are, they present a vivid picture of our ancestors who took part in the severe drama of the Revolution, showing them to us as they appeared in the privacy of their homes and in the affairs of social and political life. A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

their homes and in the affairs of social and political life.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

TO BUDDLECOMB AND BACK. By F. C. Brusane, Author of "Happy Thoughts," sie, etc. 18 cm., pp. 08. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, All confer.

THE FIRMS MINISTER. By Assport Track. Lors. Author of Phinose Finn. ejc., etc. 13 no., pp. 070. Phinose Finn. ejc., etc. 14 no., pp. 070. Phinose Finn. ejc., etc., etc.,

HOW TO WRITE LETTERRS: A MARVAL OF CORARRESTMENCE. SHOWING THE CHRISTOF SPRUCTTHE COMPANYION. PINNOVATION. FORWARD
THE AND LESS OF THE VARIOUS EXERTS OF
LETTERS. NOTES. AND CARDS. By J. Witter
WESTLAND. A.M., Professor of English Literatore in the State Normal School. Militerallis.
To Illino, ph. 90s. Philadephila. Sewer,
Polis, & Co. Chicagus Janson. McClurg. & Co.
Price St. M.
LIVING WATERS: A New Collisorum of SaChell Bongs on Havivale. Prives, and CarlMestrico. Chiladian Associations, and carMestrico. Chiladian Associations, and carMestrico. Chiladian Associations, and carMestrico. Chiladian Associations, and carMestrico. Chiladian Associations, and carLiving Bongs of Chiladian Collisions
Laterallis Liphtany, No. 44. The MyateHidden Indian Chiladian.
Laterallis Liphtany. No. 48. The MyateLiphtany. Liphtany. Liphtany.

PHHIODICALS HECKIVED.

Potter's American Monthly for June 14 July 18

& Us. Philadelphila. Contenus: The Historical Contenus: The Historical Hulbilings of American XVIII. The Stratford House, Virginia. By Bonson J. Lossing: "History and Reintiscences of the Philadelphia Navy, Yard." Sixth Paper. By Henry M. Vallette; "The Charter Oak." by W. T. R. Safell. "Valnable Letters of the Revolutionary Era." "Matthew Tighnam—His Home, His Kindred, and His Public Services." by George Titchman Hollyday: "The Giroundists Their Genius and Their Pablic Services." by George Titchman Hollyday: "The Giroundists Their Genius and Their Pallure." by Thouas A. Bent: "Wood and Married." by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "A Woodland Fancy—A Lesson in Loaves." by Gussie de Bubna; "The Silent Witness," by Edmund Yales; "The Flag, the Elm, and the Oak!" Notes and Queries; "Current Memoranda; "Literary and Art Memoranda; "Curtennial-Exposition Memoranda." The number contains about fifty Histerations.

Locke's National Magazine for June (Brown & Miller, Toledo, O.).

Republic for June (Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.).

Aquatic Monthly for May (August Brentano, New York).

School Bulletin for May (Scribner & Co., New York).

Rock Huger for May (Scribner & Co., New York).

Randarian for June (Campbell & Co., New York).

Ritterary May (Butfalo).

Litterary NOTICS. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

LITERARY NOTES.

E. W. Tullidge, of Salt Lake City, is writing a life of Brigham Young. Thomas Nast is illustrating a Centennial edition of the complete works of Josh Billings. The American Bible Society last year published 850,470 copies of the Bible, making the total number issued by the Society since its establishment, 33,125,760.

tablishment, 33,125,786.

Herbert Tuttle's sketches of nineteen "German Political Leaders," forming the fourth volume of the series of "Brief Biographies," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing, is about ready to appear.

G. P. Putnam's Soas are publishing, is about ready to appear.

Truebuer, of London, has published a valuable catalogue of Sanserit literature, containing all works produced in Europe, and a very large number of those produced in India, with prices, and with a catalogue of Pali books added,—all in 84 octavo pages.

The Rev. Dr. Bonton, of Concord, N. H., State Historian, has completed the provincial history of the State, and it comprises nine vol-nues, the historian's labors having covered a period of ten years. The work has been formal-ly accepted by the Governor and Council.

iy accepted by the Governor and Council.

Leander P. Bichardson, son of the late A. D. Richardson, is going to spend several months this sonson in the Back Hills and other newly-interesting parts of the Bocky Mountain region, and afterwards make a supplementary volume to his father's, on Western travel, which will be published, like that, by Bliss, of Hartford.

The Boston Transcript says: "The fortunate possessor of the magnificent book of autographs, offered last winter at the fair for the benefit of the Infant Asymmet. W. W. Simmons, Jr. No. 5 Fairfield street, Boston. The book contains an original manuscript story by Hans Christian Anderson; letters from Dickme and Tennyson; autographs of Goothe, Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Solith, Byrn,—in all hotween bid and 190 of the most famous names of the world.

Record of Business Transacted Saturday.
J. W. Elwell filed an intervening petition
Saturday in the case of Fosdick & Fish vs. The
Chicago, Danville a& Vincennes Rallroad Com-

at the same time,

SUPRIOR COURT IN BRIPP.

EFR B. Lincoln began a suit for \$0,000 against
Albert E. Goodrich.

Darius Cleland sued Daniel W. Pomercy and
Henry E. Woaver for \$1,000.

James McGraw and Joseph Downey filed a potition against 8. S. Hayes and wife and others,
saking for a mechanic's iten to the amount of
\$0.184.55 on twenty-one houses situated on the
serior of North Shehion street and Arbor place,
belonging to Hayes. HOW TO WHITE LETTERS: A MANUAL OF COR-

hase against John Kuhi, laying damages at \$16,000.

Althic Francomb began an action against the Wilson Sewing Machine Company and David Cartina, claiming a said by capital against F. A. Tarinas, O. S. Forey, and F. J. Sevicot, do to the foodants taking possessing of his store, No. 301 West Marison street. He says he agreed to sell his store, house, horse and waron, and husings to Tarinas for \$1,000. The latter proposed to early in notes and nortrages on some Michigan ands. Dean assented, on complition that the mortrages were good, and made out a bill of sale. He, however, some discovered that the securibles are nearly worthless, and immediately readeded the cofirmet, but Tarbox refused to give up the bill of sale, and teok possession of the store and stock of groceries. Dean therefore asks for damages, and, as Tarbox and his confederates are worthless, he asks that they may be arrested and held to ball.

George C. Campbell sued the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company for \$10,000.

000.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Baukruptey issues.

JUDGE GARY—401, 496, 497, 498, 499, 501, 502, 504, to 516 inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 57,508, City vs. Ware, and 58,139, City vs. Gallaber.

JUDGE ROGERS—597, 627, to 650 inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTS—405, 407, 408, 410, 418, to 425 inclusive, except 425 JUDOE BOOTH—405, 407, 408, 410, 418, to 425 inclusive, except 423.

JUDOE M'ALLIETER—616 to 624 inclusive, except 519 of Judge Booth's calender, and will continue on Judge Booth's calender until further notice, dropping Judge Rogers' calendar.

JUDOE FARWELL—Set cases 1,683 and 1,557.

JUDOE WILLIAMS—85t cases 410 and 1,483.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COUNT—JUDOE BLODGET—Anchor A Pancoast Manufacturing Company vs. Wilton A. Jonkins; 55, 147, 50.

SUPERIOR COURTS—CONTESTON—Isaac Rubei vs.

vs. Wilton A. Jonkins: \$5, 147.50.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Isaac Rubel vs.
Ferdinand Rubel; \$2, 440.28.—William Morganivs.
Charles H. Beckwith: \$597.50.
JUDON GARY—Charles H. Parkhurst vs. John G.
Carpenter, administrator; \$438.00.
Cincur Court—JUDON ROGENS—Helen M.
Thomas vs. J. J. Shibley and J. D. Scanion; \$40.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COOK COUNTY AT SPRINGPIBLD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 27.—It will be remembered by all persons who have visited the State Capital during political State Conventions that the County of Cook has always heretofore labored County of Cook has always heretofore labored under great disadvantage in casting her large vote in the repeated calls for its delivery. No individual delegate was personally acquainted with all his colleagues, and, however honost the tellers who collected the vote, great uncertainty, frequent errors, and vexatious delays were the result. "Cook" was never ready when called, and this led to confusion and charges of trickery on her part by delegates from other portions of the State, and, when the vote was finally announced, if anything like unanimous for a particular candidate, its very magnitude produced a spirit of resentment in the minds of the friends of all rival candidates. It was also quite easy for persons not delegates to vote, or the tellors could east the vote of the absentees, and thus an honest expression of the votes of the county be defeated.

THE COURTS.

Heaverd of Business Transacted Sairrday.

J. W. Elwell filed an intervening petition Saturday in the case of Posible & Fish's variety of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, softing out that the Company owed him it is not been a commission or reads of the party, setting out that the Company owed him it is not been a commission or reads of the county of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road.

About a week ago John Mills filed a bill sagainst Delos & Chappell is all the contract for supplying laid view with average point of the contract of the later of th

Bristow. You might as well say amen to their

William G. Jankson.

The low quistion.

The low quistion.

The low quistion.

The low quistion.

Mil. walver, Wis., May 97.—The following clipping is taken from the Avening Prisonesis, 19th inst., in reference in some becale in our fivers, some of which is now being shipped to Chicago and Elein, Ill., and also to Evaneville, Ind. As none of our loc is it to use, not even what is known as "dan!" les, owing to the refuse of tapneries, glus-factories, and discilleries, which have those drains emptying in the river and polaconing its waters, I thought it might be well for you to know what kind of keyou are likely to get this summer in your "cobblers" and other drings. As a sanitary pressure a warning netice would not be out of place. Yours truly,

Report has been made at the Health-Office that certain ice-dealers have taken their supplies from the immediate neighborhood of Layton s and other packing and slaughtering-houses on the Menominee Canal, and are selling this impure and dangerous stuff to private citizens and salcons. The names of the parties selling this impure ice have been reported, and the matter is under investigation. Citizens will be cautious and ese that purgic is delivered. German and English papers will please copy.

Jam's Johnson, M. D.,

Health Officer.

\*\*REPUBLICAN RAG-PLATFORM FOR ILLINOIS.\*\*

To the Kritor of The Tribune.

Critical States of the state of the present and be believed.

To the Milior of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 27.—Who would have believed Cricaso, May 27.—Who would have believed that Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the old Republican paper, the Keesiag Journal, would have constructed a rag-platform for the Republican party of Illinois; and that Andrew Shaman, the editor of that journal, would have ventured his weight, i. e., weight of Republican character, upon 12. If that platform don't kill the Republican party in Illinois it is because it is invulnerable, invincible, and immortal. God deliver us from our friends! We can easily demolish our enemies.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

RETURN And Positively Last Appearance

German Military Band. 40 ARTISTS.

DIRECTOR, CARL BECK. Three Grand Concerts and One Matinee. TUESDAY, May 30, 8 p. m., at McCormick's Hell WicDNESDAY, May 31, 8 p. m., Grand Matines at Princett Chirch With Estay, May 31, 8 p. m., Parewell Con-cert at Percent Hall.

BNTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. Tickets, hi cants, at J. Bauer's Music Store.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

H. M. HOULES. Manager.

Monday, May 60, every evening, and Wednesday, and Salary S

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Rangagement of Miss linne lightings, commencing Member evenings. May Use in Her treat Creation of House Michigan as played by her 1st consecutive highly at the Union Sainare Theater. New York. The Scenery and Costumes are those used in that theater in the orbiting preclasion of his included crams. Maintees we choose y and fauter.

THE COLISEUM.

RUNDA SAME NOVELTIES.

THE WINN SAME TO SEE AND THE CHIEF WORK.

WAY and SERRICAN, and the HIDSON Blicks.

I create hit of RMRISSIN & CLARK, who super in
their pew act. Illeguesed Loves. WINDIN
and MORTON, The SAN BARK, Samuel and
MING. PLAY MACGER RAY. Joint HER.

PLAW. USO. W. DUNBAR. The Consense wingteste. Farchy and the sattire Company in a New
Hill. As Annals in Performance every
evening at 8 o'cluck, and Sunday afterBook at 3.

NOW READY: UNITED STATES DIGEST,

Vol. VI. New Series.

Being the Annual Digest for 1875.

This volume contains a Digest of the Decisions embraced in 11 vols. of United States Reports.

80 vols. of State Reports—total, 91 vols.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Law Publishers,
254 Washington-st., Boston.

EDUCATIONAL. ST. MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINN. The Rt. Bev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Rector. Miss. S. P. DABLIBUTON, Principal.

s. P. BABLIBGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with
ten experienced teachers. It offers superior advaltages
for education, with an invigoration and health ofmate. The obventh year will health ThiUkshiAA,
sept. 14. 170, For registers, with full details, address the RECTOL. PINANCIAL. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. ALK. FIROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brok-ers, 13 Wall-st, N. 7. make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposits of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

CHICARU & NUNTHWESTERN RAILWAY CU.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Hondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.

ALBERT KERF, President.

M. L. SYKES, Ja., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, I STEEL OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, I NOTICE WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1876.

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PHILADELPHIA ADVENTISEM'TS. MILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

Pacific Part of the Control of the C Deput corner of Wells and Ringle atta MICHIOAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD
Depot too, of Lake it and bot of Trenty accord at texts of the first and bot of Trenty accord at the country of the CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. tridge, Tickot Offices: At Depot, and 192 Handophy-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sis. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Richae, and at Depot.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro 10100a. m. 4:00 p. m. Wisconsin, lows, and Minnesota Thro 10100a. m. 4:00 p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro 10100a. m. 11:00 a. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro 1010a. m. 11:00 a. m. Might Express. 11:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m. All traine run via Milwanice. Tickpta for St. Pau and Minnesotis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Walertown, La Crosse, and Winous.

Leaves | Arrive.

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PAINTEGAN & ORTO NATIONAL Trains leave Armive Brand Pacific, and Dapos (September 1987) But Belle Brand Pacific, and Dapos (September 1987) But Belle Brand Pacific, and Dapos (September 1987) But Belle Brand Pacific Brand Paci

OHICAGO, ROCK IRLAND & PAGENE RAILBOAD,
Depot, corner of Van Biren and Sherman-sta. Tickes
office of Clarkest, Sherman Mouse,
Leave. Arrive. Omaha, Leaven with & Atch Ex \*10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. Peru Accommodation \*6:00 p. m. \* 5:00 p. m. Right Hapress. \*10:00 p. m. t 6:55 a. m.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Pranklin-sts. Cold mospital, wit. We summarize the Transmiretor. Chartered by the State of Hilmeis for the supress purpose of giving immediate relief is all chance of private through the summarized in the least of the processing for the past of pages. Age and the head of the profession for the past of pages. Age and the head of the profession for the past of pages. Age and religit towns by dreaming implies on the rear, and month head, can positively be bared. Ladice washing the most individual season for the past of th

DR.A.G.OLIN art was no marcusty conflatement. Chicago, permanently query private, and all tillactures of fermanently query private, chicago, and all tillactures of fermanently query private, chicago, and all tillactures of fermanently query private, and as an intelligent test will prove, te the O.J.A. real sidewiting specialist in Chicago, Consultation free, and secretly confidential. Frists hoard when design, and intelligent the will prove the market head of the control of the con

Office of Dr. OLAN. DR. C. BIGELOW HAS REMOVED from Tre Scott Clarkett, cor. Van Ruren, to s2 West Madlachett, cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ili.,
and has has for the past wenty veger the largest practics in the city for Chronic and Serumal Discusse, Seminal
Weskness, Impostaget, the result of self-state in spouth,
or sexual excesses in maturer years, readering marriage
improper, permanently cured saidly, privately. Panphiet, id pages, relating to shove, sent in saidle onvedops, for two Secent stames. Booms separate for indice
and gentylmen, Consultation free, Office hours, 9 a. n.
to sin m. Sundays. 2 to 4 p. m. Warriage Guide, or serual Pathology. 2000 large-dee pages, othersating everytings on the semerative system that is wert known,
and fluck not published in any other work. Price, 50 etc.

NO PAYE Dr. Kean 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all curonic or service disease. Bit J. R. S. W. S. I. S. I. S. W. S. I. S. W. S. W.

CHORDER OF PIRE AND PIRE AND DIRECTOR OF STREET OF STREE

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fifth avenue (New York) Dramatic Company leaves for Milwankee this morning.

The Beethoven Society will have its last rehearsal for this season, at its rooms, next Tues-

The managers of the Soldiers' Home will be supplied with tickets to Oakwood Cemetery on Decoration Day by their President, Dr. Hamill, who will meet them on the noon train

Dominick Davy, recently charged as being unpleasantly interested in the bill for divorce filed by George A. Eichhorn against his wife, has placed an action against Eichhorn in the hands of a lawyer. Damages, \$10,000.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Heaney, old enough to know better than desecrate the Sabbath, while playing ball at the foot of Ohio ones, while playing ball at the foot of Ohio street was struck by a bat in the hands of one of his companions, and had his left eye and jawbone smashed into a jelly. He resides at No. 258 Kinzie street.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas Dewitt, aged 14 years, while bathing in the river at the foot of Harrison street, was seized with cramps, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered later, and was taken to the home of his parents, No. 79 Foster street.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Finance and Judiciary Committee of the Council with the delegation of the citizens at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 30 Merchants' Building, at 9:30 a. m. to-day. A full and punctual attendance is requested. The report of the Committee appointed Saturday is expected.

day is expected.

A 10-year-old waif named Henry Jennings is at the Armory awalting information concerning his sister Anna, some eight years his senior. He says he was formerly in the Crphan Asylum at Columbus, O., and keit there at the invitation of his mother, asking him to meet her at Indianapolis. He failed to find her, and after roaming about for some time was sent on to this city in the hopes of finding his sister.

An item in the Daily Munchausen of yesterday stated that a Mrs. Larrett, the much abused heroine of an alleged shooting-match at the Briggs Hous. on Friday evening, had established atheatrical reputation by her performance of Auni Dorothy in "Pique," at Hooley's, during the past week. The character was played by Miss Nellie Mortimer, wife of Mr. George Devere, and not by Mrs. Barrett. With this explanation, the account of the shooting-match in the Daily Munchausen may be correct.

The popular prayer-meeting this week, en-

The noonday prayer-meeting this week, entrance to which can be had through the new reading-room, No. 150 Madison street, will be conducted with the following leaders: Monday, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge; Tuesday, H. D. Penfield; Wednesday, H. R. Clissold; Thursday, W. Hannier; Friday, D. L. Moody; Saturday, D. L. Moody. The meetings on the last two days will be held in Farwell Hall. On Saturday the adm.ssion will be by ticket, which will be issued on and after Wednesday by the Superintendents of the Sunday-schools to their teachers only.

on and after Wednesday by the Superintendents of the Sunday-schools to their teachers only.

DERORATION DAT.

A meeting of Reynolds Post, G. A. R., was beld yesterday aftermoon at Parker Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, Gen. Stephen F. Brown commanding, to make a rangements for Decoration-Day at Calvary-Cemetery. The Committee appointed to discuss the subject and see what arrangements sould be made reported in favor of abandoning the indiscriminate and profuse decorating of previous years, and to substitute for the old plan the simple decorating by means of sprigg of evergreen or bouquets, to be furnished by the comrades. In accordance with this idea, Gen. O. L. Mann moved to erect a small stand where a few simple and appropriate ceremonies could be effered, and that the comrades decorate the graves as suggested the marking of the graves with appropriate decorating of the Second Regiment to provide themselves with bouquets and evergeness flags. The motion met the general approval of the Post. It was decided to request the members of the Second Regiment to provide themselves with bouquets and evergeness prigs, and Comrades Chamberials softing. The motion met the general approval of the Post. It was decided to request the members of the Second Regiment to provide themselves with bouquets and evergeness prigs, and Comrades Chamberials softing. The Post, after some discussion, decided to renderyous in Col. Chamberlain sendic at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, to await the coming of the Second Regiment, and to in vite all soldiers in the city desirous of joining in the coremonies to meet with them at that time and proceed with them to Calvary Cemetery.

By request of the Commander, Comrade Chamberlain read a form of memorial service, of which the Quartermaster was instructed to purchase ten boxes of fowers and to provide for the erection of the stand.

The binding provides the provide for the erection of the stand.

Michigan is modest in pushing her favorite was instructed to purchase ten boxes of the stan

On motion of Comrade Sherburne, the Quar-termaster was instructed to have copies of the memorial service at the cemetery, to be used or not, according to the direction of the Com-

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

New York, is justly famous for its excellent
cuisine, its airy rooms, and its comfortable beds.

It is located on Broadway, between Spring and
Broome streets, and is most convenient to travelers arriving by railroads or steamships.

ing." The only semblance of a reason for the committal of so rash a deed, and the summary committal of so rash a deed, and the summary disposal of her innocent little children, is the fact that nature was too lavish with its gifts, and gave her more than she cared to provide for. She was but four years married, and had had three children, two of whom were twins, while a fourth was on the way to this wicked world. One of the twins died, and since that time she has been known to be out of her mind at times, and has frequently been heard to state that she would rather be dead than submit to nature's laws.

CRIMINAL.

James Rogers, the State street burglar, who was let out on questionable bail some weeks ago, and concerning whom there has been some doubt as to whether he would return to await trial, was recaptured by Officer Londergan last This time, it is to be hoped, justice will not be deceived.

M. Kasprowicz, a cigar-dealer at No. 178 North Clark, had his brother, Charles, and his bookkeeper, John B. King, locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station, charged with stealing \$1,600 worth of his stock, and secreting it, preparatory to shipment, in a barn in the rear of No. 178 North Wells street.

A brutal husband giving the name of John A order insoming giving the name of John Reiley, while riding in a buggy with his betterhalf yesterday afternoon on North Wells street, became excited about some family dispute, and struck his wife a terrific blow in the face. E. A. Harris. of No. 306 North Wells street, witnessed the assault and had the fellow promptly arrested.

otto Niemeyer and Louis Newberg are sewing-machine agents. Recently the latter has
been circulating reports damnatory to the
former's character, and when they met on the
street in the North Division yesterday afternoon, a row at once ensued. Both the brawlers
were very properly placed under lock and key
at the Chicago Avenue Station.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a man named Cooper, hailing from Michigan, was as-sulted on Fourteenth street, between C'ark sunted on Fourteenth street, between Cark and State streets, by two roughs named Michael Geary and Robert Henderson, and was badly kicked about the head. The police pounced down upon them and captured the two ruffians, lodging them in the Armory. Cooper was taken to the drug-store No. 650 State street, where his wounds and bruises were dressed by Dr. Ford. There was apparently no provocation for the r sank other than an unsuccessful attempt at roboery.

at roborry.

Maximilian Rosenberg and R. Sperling, business men on South Halsted street, while having a Sunday-morning chat on the corner of Liferty street at about 11 o'clock, were approached by a notorious rough named John Wilson, and after some warring words an altercation ensued, Wilson drawing a pocket-knife and stabbing both his antagonists. Rosenberg was cut slightly at the base of the neck on the right shoulder, and Sperling was cut twice on the shoulder, and Sperling was cut twice on the left shoulder, but neither wound was at all serious. Wilson was captured some time after-ward, and was locked up in the West Twelfth

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. LANSING, Mich., May 26.—The Woman's Tem-

ties, since the formation of the Republican party under the green oaks at Jackson. The success of this action has inspired Michigan to bring forth another political bantling, called the National party, which claims to be sufficient-

the National party, which claims to be sufficiently strong to place candidates in the field this Centennial year.

The Committee of Historians of the State Pioneer Society—consisting of J. C. Holmes, O. C. Comstock, M. H. Goodrich, Mrs. H. A. Tenny, and Johnathan Shearer—have held a meeting in this city on business relating to the compilation of a volume of the Pioneer-Collections of this State. It will contain about 500 pages of articles relating to the Society, and be published before the next meeting of the Society, in February, 1877. S. B. McCracken's collection of sketches of State history for the Centennial Commission is now published.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 25.—The large estate of Tyson, Sweet & Co., a wealthy lumbering firm that falled here over two years ago, has just been disposed of in a manner satisfactory to all the creditors. The property was valued at about \$400,000, and consisted of two of the finest saw-mills on this shore, and several large tracts of pine land lying in the country east of was bought up, before the day of sale, by parties in Milwaukee who had second mortgages on the was bought up, before the day or sale, by parties in Milwaukee who had second mortgages on the estate. Another sale was attempted for the benefit of the creditors, a majority of whom authorized Charles T Bradley, Trustee, to buy it in unless it brought a certain price. This price it did not bring, and hence it was purchased by Bradley for the creditors. The dissenting minority of the creditors, however, who insisted on having their money down for their shares, brought suit to compel Bradley to pay for the property personally,—holding that he had no right to bid it in for them, since they did not agree to any such arrangement. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and that body set the sale aside, upon condition that all the creditors still declined to accele to the sale; but, if they agreed to the sale, then the sale should stand. They declined to agree, and a new sale was ordered. While the property was being advertised for sale, the settlement above referred to was made, and now the property goes out of litigation for the first time in two years. The creditors purchased the property again, but this time under such militions that all agreed to it; and hence we may expect ere long to see the immense mills put in motion again.

FOR THE GREAT SAN JUAN MINES!

The old Pioneer Line, the Kansas Pacific Railway, is your route!!

Express trains leave Kansas City and Leavenworth every morning upon arrival of the great through trains from the East and South, reach Denver were next afternoon at 2 o'clock, and make close connection with express trains of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway,—the only line to the San Juan country. By taking the Kansas Pacific Railway therefor, you pass through Denver and Colorado aprings en routs, have choice of seats on the only through train to San Juan, and you arrive at Cucharas, El Moro, Del Norte. Silverton, Lake City, and all principal points in the great San Juan country as quickly and for the same money as by less favored routes.

The Kansas Pacific Railway is the only line running any through cars and Pullman sleepers to Denver! And remember it guarantees the lowest rates and best time attainable to all the San Juan country! Ask for through tickets by the Kansas Pacific Railway at any Chicago ticket office. Round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

A Remarkable Piece of Tapestry

--- Philadelphia Peculiarities.

CENTENNIAL

Papier-Mache Paintings--- New England Log-Cabin and American Relics.

Brazilian Silk-Raising--Printing Presses --- A Press Once Worked by Ben Franklin. The National Commission vs. The Board

of Finance-A Lively Time on the Color Question. EXPOSITION NOTES.

Prom Our Ocon Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—One of the very same pieces of tapestry which excited so much admiration at the Vienna Exposition of 1873 is gain doing duty here. It is truly a noble piece of work. The tapestry hangs in a frame on the wall, nearly in the centre of the French section; and its size is 16 by 20 feet. Probably the famous shawl which is said to have adorned the wall of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, and upon which was wrought a representation of the sun, moon, and stars, was not so extensive; if so, it must have been a good-sized garment. This represents a wolf fighting with a pack of hounds in the depths of a forest. There are the rugged old oak-trees, with their gnarled branches and foliage deepening and obscuring the background. On the mossy verdure in front the combat is taking place. The figures are all life-size. The wild beast, tracked to his lair by the relentless dogs, now stands at bay, and fights with the courage of despair. Standing there, with head thrown back and mouth wide open, disclosing his powerful jaws dripping with blood, he forms a spectacle flerce enough for the gaze of a Roman Emperor. Already he has yanquished one of his foes, who lies prostrate beneath his paws, the life-blood running in tor-rents from a gaping wound. Around him on every side are the other adversaries,—some not daring to lead the attack, and others just ready to spring upon him. All are intensely excited, and it is evident that the wolf will have to suc

Observed from the distance of a few feet the work can scarcely be distinguished from a fine oil-painting. It is perfect in every respect, giving the lights and shades, and perspective, wonderfully well. It is exhibited by Duplan of Paris, and was made at Aubusson, no machinery being used in its construction. There are 3,000 different shades in it. I do not know whether it is equal to that exhibited by the Gobelin factory at the London Exhibition of 1851, or not. That was after Raphael's fresco in the Faranesina, representing Psyche carried through the air by genii.

Philadelphia is a city of minor peculiarities. There are more little notions, and habits, and restrictions here than one will find in any other American town. How the people grew into them, would be an interesting study for the antiquarian. The cheapest article by far in these parts is George Washington, whose handwriting is found on almost every wall,—or, to speak more plainly, whose autograph lies around in every public building, pitifully looking up at the passer-by, as if begging only for one glance of his eye. Speaking of customs, however, one of the most noticeable to the stranger is the one they have of taking the bells off from the street-cars on Sunday, as if to compromise with the Lord on the easiest possible basis. Something of the English style seems also to have crept into business, as there are numerous signs around town, such as one sees on the streets of London, with the word "Limited" affixed to the firm's name. "The Jones & Smith Company, Limited," sounds oddly to American ears. But probably the queerest thing of all is the regulation of one of the down-town parks, which prohibits smoking within its sacred precincts. The park I allude to is located near the State-House, in the heart of the city; and yet, notwithstanding it is under the very shadow of the edifice where liberty was once proclaimed to all men, the rights of the poor smoker are daily trampled upon by this ignominious regulation.

minious regulation.

III.

There are in the Netherlands section no articles more striking and interesting to the casual visitor than the papier-mache paintings exhibited by Noojen, of Rotterdam. Ladies especially, on seeing them, are sure to indulge in the most rapturous laudations; and I scarcely blame them for doing so, either. There is one painting representing a fishing, back riding the hure waves of the North ing them, are sure to indulge in the most rapturous laudations; and I scarcely blame them for doing so, either. There is one painting representing a fishing-bark riding the huge waves of the North Sea. Distant on one side is the land, while far away on the other stretches the dim, watery, waste. The occupants of the boat are hauling in a net, and the gladness of the fishermen at finding the net heavy-laden is finely expressed on their countenances. The effect of the seene is novel,—far more so than if the colors were laid on an ordinary canvas. Of course the ground is black. Then there are the figures of the boat, the beaving waves, the land,—all illumined by the sun, whose rays sparkle in crystal light upon the crests of the bollows. The peculiar brilliancy of this light is produced by the inlaying of pieces of mother-of-pearl. The same method is pursued in the other paintings. One of them is a rural scene, representing an old schlors standing by the side of a lake, whose placid surface is undisturbed by wind. Broad water-lilies rest upon the bosom of the lake, close to the sedgy banks. Through the trees is seen the crumbling beliry of the castle-tower. Across the water stretches the track of lightifrom the sun, striking upon the foliage with a strange and beautiful effect. Another piece is a view of Venice by moonlight, showing the canal lined with palaces gondolas rocking on the water, and over all pours the radiance of the moon, making a most gorgeous scene. The use of mother-of-pearl to produce the effect of light in paintings of this description has been severely criticised many times during the last twenty years. Of course the color is not natural, especially when different shades of purple and red are employed to represent the reflection of light upon a wail, or a wave, or a tree. Still, the effect is not less striking for this very inconsistency, giving a kind of werd aspect to the whole picture. The paintings themselves are unexceptionable as paintings; and, considered as works of high art, they are o

Irom Goethe and Schiller. The screen is valued at \$1,000.

IV.

In a sequestered corner of the Centennial Grounds stands the New-England Log-Cabin. And a very humble and unpretentious cabin it is, too, with its bare walls and shaky roof, contrasting strangely with the huge, gaudily-painted edifices in the neighborhood. Veritable logs compose its material, and they are put together rudely enough to satisfy the most critical backwoodsmen. If the building was designed simply as a specimen of early Colonial architecture, it would be interesting. As it is, the attention of the visitor is wholly drawn from the abin itself, and is concentrated upon the wonderfut collection of relies exhibited in its interior. These comprise articles of furniture, utensils, and contaments, none of them less century of the same and places. To the American mind there is a peculiar interest attached to relies of the old Puritan and Revolutionary days. It is doubtful if the foreign visitors to the Exposition will see much to admire in the pots, and kettles, and cradles that came over in the Mayflower. The Frenchman and Italian will laughingly point to relies that are ten times as old, and far shapelier in appearance. The Englishman will sangly gloat over a sword that was worn by some likele officer in the war with Great Britain. It is to the citizen of this country that the collection of relies appeals; and that the appeal is not fruitess may be seen in the crowds that Book into the Log-Cabin daily.

A narrow foot-path leads up to the door, where a matden, whose luritan garb does not detract from the brightness of her eyes, is in waiting to welcome the visitor. The narrow, low-walled rooms inside are furnished with the simple, old-fashioned chairs and tables which were once used by our ancestors. Old and discolored wood has been employed in making the rafters overhead; and, looking up, one sees the regular old garret which the story-book always associates with boyhood's days,—with its dark corners, its dusty spinning-wheel, its pile of old

by, made 170 years ago. Across the freplace is a chest of drawers 200 years old. Beyond is a clock of primitive construction, whose steady tick-tack is heard to-day as it was 400 years ago. The hands upon its brass dial are rusty and bent, and the whole time-piece looks forlorn, as though weary of the existence which it has been so long in dragging out. The striking apparatus is now out of gear, owing to the promiscaous handling of curious visitors.

In another corner may be seen a flax-wheel made in Holland 200 years ago, still doing daily duty at the beck of its fair nineteenth-century mistress. A quift woven by hand in 1650 is near it. An old-fashioned tape-loom next attracts the gaze, and a brass spoon-mold, once used in Paul Revere's foundry in Boston. Also, a salt-cellar once owned by Mistress Mary Kendail, and brought by her when she voyaged to the New World in that famous ship, the Mayflower. Reminiscences of Peregrine White abound. He, it is known, was born on that vessel, —the first child of the Colony. The self-same cradle in which the infant Peregrine was rocked is shown, —a rough pine-board structure, yet full of interest. The saddle in which the full-grown Peregrine was worked is shown, —a rough pine-board structure, yet full of interest. The saddle in which the full-grown Peregrine was wont to ride is also here. In looking at these relica, one almost expects to see the sturdy Puritan himself start out of the shadowy corner, and claim his long-left property.

The Revolutionary relics occupy a large space, and an equally large share of public attention. One of the most noticeable is a flag which was carried through the Battle of Bunker Hill. An inscription upon it tells that it belonged to the Second Synod of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts. During that memorable engagement the flag bearer was killed, but the flag was preserved from capture, to tell its own story a century afterward. There is also shown the sword belonging to Capt. Nathan Barrett, which was worn by him at the Concord fight. One sees also a pair of spurs worn by Gen. Stark at Bennington. The commission of Capt. Barrett, from George the Fourth, appointing him an officer in the British army, before he turned Rebel, is framed, and hangs upon the wall over his sword. Then there are wooden canteens, powder-horns, muskets, and other paraphernalia of war,—all of that date.

date.

In the centre of the apartment is a table, on which is a glass case containing an iron spoon once belonging to the Indian King Philip. Next to it are a pair of small images of Washington and King Philip, cut out of beef-bone by a Continental soldier while confined in a British prison-ship in Boston Harbor. The first religious newspaper printed in New England, called the Herald of Gospel Liberty, published at Portsmouth, N. H., by Elias Smith, in 1808, may also be seen; as well as any quantity of old books and miscellaneous docu-

Passing into the second room, one is attracted first by an antique bedstead, covered with curtains of old-fashioned pattern. The sheets were once the property of Mrs. J. P. Boyce, of Lynn, Mass., and are 200 years old. The quilt is of quaint construction, and belonged to Judge Holton 100 years ago. A Pilgrim's needle-book, brought to America in 1628, deserves attention. A very odd article is a piece of needle-work wrought by Elizabeth Holmes in 1730. Upon it is worked the lines "This needle-work of mine can tell "This needle-work of mine can tell In my youth was learned well

And by my elders also taught."

Not to spend my time for naught."

Near this is a chair which was once used by Gov. Hancock. John Alden's desk, brought over in the Maydower, is a curious piece of work. It is almost too small to be of practical service in these days, but people did not do so much writing then as now. Beyond is a wooden chair, of the cross-legged species, which belonged to Gov. Endicott 290 years ago. Ladies are always interested in a round wooden boxfor holding face-powder, owned by Mrs. Benjamin Faneuil in 1792. It the box is a puff-ball of cotton thread. The apparatus is not so elaborate as that now in use.

The walls are ornamented with rude wood-cuts,—one set representing the four seasons, having been printed in 1790. A lace-pillow for making lace, with bobbins, belonged to Elizabeth Dutch, of Ipswich, in 1720. There is exhibited also the first pair of shoes made in Lynn; and odd enough they look, with their pointed toes and no heels. Framed and hanging on the wall is an original deed given by Richard Penn, John Penn, and Thomas Penn, —sons of the old Quaker,—in the year 1787.

I have endeavored to give a running aketch of the antiquities that are here exhibited,—not, of course, including the entire catalogue. There are, besides the articles already mentioned, scores of relics, of greater or less interest, and all of them highly prized by their possessors, who have loaned them to the International Exhibition. It is a pleasant diversion to look them over; but, if the full history of each article were written and known, could any novel be more interesting?

could any novel be more interesting?

VIII.

Senor Luis de Rezende stood at the door of the Brazilian pavilion in Machinery Hall, bowing and smiling with much grace, as I entered. The Senor had pertaken of his lunch, smoked a cigarette, and had his siests; wherefore his inner soul was satisfied and in good humor. Questions which in ordinary times usight bore him, and cause him to wish the inquisitive visitor in some Spanish Hades, were now received with urbanity, and responded to cheerfully in very bai English.

The goods here exhibited need not have been confined to Machinery Hall on account of their character, as they represent a kind of manufacture which does not require steam-power in its production. The entire pavilion—with the exception of an odd little niche where the Senor and Senora Rezende retired to eat their lunch and take their post-prandial nap—was given up to a display of the methods of sikk-manufacture in Brazil. There were no cumbrous machines,—the largest being a plain wooden rack, not dissimilar in size and appearance to an old-fashloned spinning-wheel. The entire pavilion was only about a rod in diameter, hung about with heavy Brazilian fabrics of rich color. In the little niche aiready mentioned—being a space about 2 feet wide by 7 in length, and partitioned off by loose tapestries—I found Senora Rezende, a dark-eyed brunette, of handsome shape, cosily puffing away at a cheroot of enormous dimensions. Though at that moment enjoying her ease, the lady and her husband also are hard workers. They have done much to advance the manufacture of silk in their native country, having been actively engaged in silk-manufacturing establishment in the Empire.

Among other articles exhibited by Rezende, a very interesting one is the first cocoon brought to Brazil. The event occurred in 1826, and this relic is therefore just a half-century old. It is carefully preserved in a glass vial. The cocoon, as most people are aware, is the product of an insignificant worm. The career of the silk-worm. From its low egg-state (no pun) to the resurrection from its luxurious tomb, is checkered and strange. The egg develops into a worm; the worm into a caterpillar fully grown in the space of from twenty-six to thirty-two days. An interesting part of the Senor's collection consists of vials, each holding a worm in a different stage of growth. There are twenty-six of these vials. The last one shows the worm just beginning to throw out the tender filaments, with which it is to be ultimately surrounded. There are also exhibited leaves of the mulberry-tree, from which it derives its nutriment.

By means of a miscroscope one can investigate

mulberry-tree, from which it derives its nutriment.

By means of a miscroscope one can investigate intelligently the process by which the worm develops its occoon. The spinning-apparatus is situated near the mouth, and is connected with the silk-bags, which are quite long and slender. The worm first makes an outer covering of floss-silk; then gradually fills this in with a finer quality, which effectually screens its from heat, or air, or water. I saw here cocoons in all stages of formation. In the earlier stage, one can see, through the tissue, the worm at its labor, slowly revolving around its narrow cabinet, and letting out as slowly the valuable threads. The entire process occupies from iffeen to fifty-six days,—the period varying in different countries. The Brazilian cocoons are sometimes finished in less than fifteen days. Before the last touches are laid on, and the worm has chrysalized into a moth, the cocoon is taken and placed in warm water. This softens the material, and renders the task of unwinding comparatively casy.

placed in warm water. This softens the material, and renders the task of unwinding comparatively casy.

X.

The establishment of Senor Rezende is in a village 13 miles out from Rio de Janeiro. Here are conducted on an extensive scale all the processes of breeding, raising, and weaving. The annual product of the factory is about 2,000 pounds of raw silk, with a valuation of \$18,000. There are a dozen or more other establishments, most of them in the same neighborhood, which place about \$200,000 worth of silk on the market every year. A plan of the building, or range of buildings, belonging to Senor Rezende, is on exhibition in the pavilion. It shows a long frontage, with four additions running out from the reaf a distance of 300 feet. The building is three stories in height. The rooms are divided off for different purposes,—one, for instance, being the egg-room, where thousands of eggs are hatched or are being hatched out. Then comes the growing-room; for it is of the utmost importance that the worms should be kept dry and warm. Then there are cleansing-rooms, and epinning-rooms, and throwing-rooms, and wearing-rooms, though the latter process is not indulged in to a great extent, that belonging to another branch of manufacture. The machinery used for unwinding the cocoon is extremely simple. Senor Rezende exhibits the process practically. Five encoons not fully mainred, are taken and placed in a basin of warm water. The ends of the thread are saught up by a miniature broom, and those from each compartment are brought together and passed through an eyelet. Previous to reaching the reed, all the threads are united in one strand. The threads thus joined are united in one strand. The threads thus joined are passed over a large reel, where they are carefully wound. When a thread breaks or a occoon gives out, a fresh one is substituted, and the work goes on without a break in the main thread.

The printing-presses in Machinery Hall add not a little to the great show. Every kind of improved press is here exhibited. Se

also of the genus press; but what do you think? It was the very press upon which the celebrated B. Franklin worked when a boy. It was presented to John B. Murray, of New York, in 1841, by Messrs. Harold & Sons, of London. An inserption upon its tells that, when Franklin went to England, in 1768, he visited the printing-house of Mr. Watts, of Wild street, Lincoln-Inn Fields, and, going up to this press, which was then in their possession, thus addressed the men who were working at it: "Come, my friends, we will drink together. It is now forty years since I worked, like you, at this press, as a journeyman-printer." Tradition further says that the old gentleman then and there sent out for a gallon of porter, and drank with the boys success to printing.

Poor old press! It is battered, and weatherworn, and quite played-out. Innumerable devils have carved their names upon Ms ink-splashed wood; and hard blows, and falls, and rubs have rounded its once symmetrical corners out of all consistency. The rough gearing, the cord which once pulled back the primitive tympan, the rusty handle.—all have fallen to dilapidation and ruin. The whole structure looks ready to collapse at a tonch. Yet it onght to live; it ought to survive for all time, to show by its associations that, if Art progresses, men do not.

CENTENNIAL TROUBLES. FIGHT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL COMMISSION AND THE BOARD OF FINANCE—THE COLORED MAN AS A BONE OF CONTENTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The fine weather

during this week has largely increased the num-ber of visitors. But, unless the railroads leading to the mighty West shall reduce their rates one-half, and the hotels and restaurants of Philadelphia shall come down to reasonable charges, the Exposition will prove a financia failure. The daily expenses of the Exposition are still from \$10,000 to \$12,000. There is a big fight going on, and daily becoming more bitter, between the United States Commission and the Board of Finance, as to the powers of each. The Board of Finance is almost exclusively composed of citizens of Philadelphia, who wan to run the Exposition in their own way and in their own interest. Both corporations have employed able counsel. The Commission have employed able counsel. The Commission have employed Judge Porter, of New York, and G. W. Biddle, of this city. They say, in a published opinion, that they "do not think the question admits of discussion, as both of these corporations are created by the Congress of the United States, and the exclusive control of the Exhibition in all such matters is given to the United States Commission." The Board of Finance literally says to the Commission: "Gentlemen, you have done well. You have left your families, your homes, your business, for the last five years; traveled thousands of miles to Philadelphia without pay; without compensation have arranged and successfully carried out the greatest Exhibition the world has ever seen. You have completed your work, and done it well. We now propose to relieve you of further trouble or attendance. You can return to the bosoms of your families. Parewell:"

relieve you of further trouble or attenuance. You can return to the bosoms of your families. Farewell:

There is much surprise expressed in the city at the excitement created in the Centennial Commission by the introduction of the following resolution, offered by Robert Lowry, of lowa:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution and the laws of the United States make no distinction in race, color, or previous condition of servitude; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Director-General be requested to recognize the claims of colored men to positions on the police-force and the guard."

Instantly the confederate and Rebel Commissioners sprung to their feet, swung their canes, denouced the resolution and Lowry in unmeasured terms, and yelled to withdraw the resolution or lay it on the table. The noise and confusion were heard some distance, and the windows being up, outsiders could hear everything that was said. Even J. R. Hawley, the Fresident, had not one word to say in defense of the resolution. Dr. Loring, of Massaccusetts, who, it is said, has more to say in the Commission than any other member, was as dumb as a lamb. Of for the spirit of Charles Sumner! David Attwood, of Wisconsin, played the doughface, voting so lay the resolution on the table. It is said here that every effort has been made to suppress the vote and keep it out of the papers. The motion to lie on the table was lost by a small majority. Even J. W. Forney has not one word to say in defense of the resolution. The following was the vote on laying the resolution on the table:

Richard M. Nelson. Alabams.

Richard M. Nelson, Alabama.
J. D. Creigh, California.
J. Paul, Colorado.
J. K. Kane, Delaware.
Richard Feters, Jr., Georgia.
Robert Mallory, Kentucky.
John Lynch, Louisiana.
C. H. Haskeil, Maine.
J. H. B. Latrobe, Maryland.
J. Fletcher Williams, Minnesota.
N. M. Beckwith, New York.
W. W. Griffith, Obio.
A. J. Dufer, Oregon.
T. H. Caidwell, Tennessee.
J. C. Chew, Texas.
M. Goldsmith, Vermont.
E. Evans, Washington Territory.
A. R. Boteler, West Virginia.
David Atwood, Wisconsin T. Total, 19. Richard M. Nelson, Al David Atwood, Wisconsin T. To NATS. R. O. McCormick, Arizona. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut. T. H. Osborn, Fiorida. T. Donaldson, Idaho. F. L. Mathews, Illinois. J. L. Campbell, Indiana.

J. L. Campoell, Indiana.
Robert Lowry, Iowa.
J. A. Martin, Kansas.
George B. Loring, Massach
O. C. French, Mississippi.
J. McNeil, Missouri.
Mentana, Montana

Henry Moody, Nebraska.
W. W. McCoy, Nevada.
E. W. Little, New Mexico.
S. F. Phillips, North Carolina.
George H. Corless, Rhode Island.
William Gurney, South Carolina.
W. Haydon, Utah. Total, 19.

A Historical Quarrel.

Washington Chronicle.
One of the most amusing of the Congressional squabbles was between two gentlemen who were never excited by strong drink—Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote. They were sitting in a room together at Willard's, in 1848, and got into a discussion over a letter written by Gen. Taylor, then a candidate for the Presidency. One word brought on another, and soon the two "grave and reverend" Senators were striking from the shoulder at each other. The noise of the encounter brought neighboring inmates of the hotel into the room, and the combatants were separated, and, after some entreaty, shook hands and made friends.

"Really," said Mr. Foote, "I should not have thought of such a thing as striking Mr. Davis if he had not passed the first blow."

"Are you not mistaken about that?" urged Mr. Davis applogetically.

"Indeed, I am not!" retorted the impetuous Mr. Foote.

"It is my impression you struck first." plead-A Historical Quarrel.

"Indeed, I am not!" retorted the impetuous
Mr. Foote.
"It is my impression you struck first," pleaded Mr. Davis.
"Oh, no! It was you!"
"No, It was you!"
"But, Mr. Davis, I'll swear it was you."
"And I, Mr. Foote, would swear it
wasn't."
"You did strike first."
"You did!"
"You did!"
"I didn't!"
"You did, I say!"
"I say I didn't!"
"Well!" exclaimed Mr. Foote, "there shan't
be any dispute as to who struck first this time,"
—and as he spoke he dealt Mr. Davis a stinging
blow on the cheek. The astonished friends
sprang between the two gentlemen and prevented further hostilities. Pledges were exacted
from all present to deny that there had been
any "unpleasantness;" but I have the above
from good Southern authority, as the commencement of a foud not yet settled.

from good Southern authority, as the commencement of a foun not yet settled.

A San Francisco Earthquake.

Prom Bret Huries: "Gabriet Conroy," in Scribner for June.

The middle of the broad street was filled with a crowd of breathless, pallid, death-stricken men, who had lost all sense but the common instinct of animals. There were hysterical men, who laughed loudly without a cause, and talked incessantly of what they knew not. There were dmmb, paralyzed men, who stood helplessly and hopelessly beneath cornlees and chimneys that toppled over and crushed them. They were automatic men, who, flying, carried with them the work on which they were engaged—one whose hands were full of bills and papers, another who held his ledger under his arin. There were men who had forgotten the ordinary instincts of decency—some half-dressed, one who had flown from a neighboring bath-room withouly the towel in his hand that afterward hid his nakedness. There were men who rushed from the fear of death into his presence, two were picked up, one who had jumped through a skylight, another who had biindly leaped from a fourth-story window. There were brave men who trembled like children; there was one wnose life had been spent in scenes of daring and danger, who cowered paralyzed in the corner of the room from which a few inches of plastering had falien. There were hopeful men who believed that the danger was over, and, having passed, would, by some mysterious law, never recur; there were others who shook their heads and said that the next shock would be fatal. There were crowds around the dust that arose from falien chimneys and cornices, around runawy horses that had dashed as madly as their drivers against lamp-posts, around telegraph and newspaper offices, eager to know the extent of the disaster. Along the remoter avenues and cross-streets dwellings were deserted, people sat upon their doorsteps or in chairs upon the sidewalks, fearful of thomes they had balit with their own hands, and doubtful even of this bine arch above them th

sure inheritance, should have become so faithless. Small wonder that the owner of a little honse, which had sunk on the reclaimed water-front, stooped in the speechless and solemn absurdity of his wrath to shake his clenched dist in the face of the Great Mother.

The real damage to life and property had been so slight, and in such pronounced contrast to the prevailing terror, that haif an hour later only a sense of the ludicrous remained with the greater masses of the people. Mr. Dumphy, like all practical, unimaginative men, was among the first to recover his presence of mind with the passing of the immediate danger. People took confidence when this great man, who had so much to lose, after sharply remanding his clerks and everybody else back to business, re-entered his office.

IOWA.

The Smith Divorce and Dower Case-The

New Capitol.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 27.—The noted down and divorce case of Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., vs. E. B. Woodworth, executor of the estate of W. K. Smith which has occupied the United States Circuit Court for two weeks, culminated last night in a lisagreement of the jury after forty-eight hours deliberation and wrestling with the intricacie involved in the case. There were over 100 witnesses examined, and many of them were directly and positively contradictory. The case was one purely of facts, with perhaps a single exception, which is quite important.

THE CALL.

In 1873, Mrs. Smith filed a petition in the Probate Court of Fulton County, Ill., alleging that she was the wife of W. K. Smith, and asking one year's support from his estate, and all the personal property of decedent exempt from execution, to which she was entitled as the head of a family,—her husband having, during that year, deceased in Marshalltown, La, leaving an estate in Illinois and Iowa valued at \$100,000. Woodworth, as executor of the estate of decedent, was made defendant in the action, and, in answer to the petition, denied that the plaintiff was the wife of the decedent; decedent, on her own application, in the Fulton County Circuit Court; and that she had, at divers times and places, and with divers persons, committed adultery during the lifetime of Smith, and subsequent to their marriage, and, therefore, had forfeited all right or interest in the estate of the deceased. The plaintiff to this answer replied, denying each and every allegation, and declared them false, libeous, scurrilous, and indecent; and asserting that, if a divorce had been granted, it was wholly unknown to her until after the death of the decedent, and had been procured without her knowledge and consent, and was a conspiracy, on the part of the decedent and a lawyer named Granville Barrere, to defraud her of her rights. The case was continued to the March term, 1874, and in the meantime a will of the decedent had turned up and was admitted to probate, in which he gave all his property to his brother, George W. Smith, and his wife and their children. In 1874 the plaintiff filed a new petition, making these parties also defendants to the action, and asking for a dower interest in the estate. To this petition the defendant answered that, in 1860, the plaintiff and decedent had agreed to a separation; that the decedent was to leave the State, and the plaintiff was paid and received \$300 in full satisfaction of all allowance she might be entitled to in the estate of the husband. In March, 1874, the case came on for hearing, and the defendant anoved for a change of venue to the District Court, on the ground that the plaintiff was paid and received \$300 in full satisfaction of all allowance she might be contiled to in the estate of the husband. In March, 1874, t

A report has been started by the Muscatine Journal, that the new Capitol, having exhausted several stone-quarries, has now exhausted the quarries at Genevieve, Mo., which it was supposed were ample to furnish stone to complete the building. There is no foundation for the report; at least, the Superintendent has not heard of it. He has several times visited the quarries, and says the supply is enough for several such buildings. One hundred car-loads of stone are waiting shipment, which are detained by the high water of the Mississippi between that river and the quarries. The entire cost of the Capitol, now half erected, has not been so much as the stone-cutting of the New Custom-House at Chicago.

The Death of Lord Palmerston.

Prom Ashley's Biography of Palmerston.

Although all his bodily organs were sound, and there was no reason why, with proper care, he should not have lived for several years longer, those around him could not fail to feel anxiety about his evident state of weakness, not only for the moment, but at the prospect of his again meeting Parliament as Prime Minister. That he himself felt the same anxiety for the future was clear; and one morning, about a fortnight before he died, I witnessed an incident which was both evidence of this and also very characteristic of the man. There were some high railings immediately opposite the front door, and Lord Palmerston, coming out of the house without his hat, went straight up to them, after easting a look all round to see that no one was looking. He then climbed deliberaely over the top rail down to the ground on the other side, turned round, climbed back again, and then went indoors. It was clear that he had come out to test his strength, and to find out for himself in a practical way how far he was gaining or losing ground. Not that he had any excessive dread for death, for, as he put it one day in a homely fashion to his doctor when pressing for a frank opinion as to his state, "When a man's time is up there's no use in repining." The most touching and characteristic feature in his bearing at this time was his solicitude to avoid adding to Lady Palmerston's anxiety, and the cheerfulness which he assumed in her presence. Indeed, consideration for others was, as in life so in death, one of his finest qualities. A chill caught while out driving brought on infammation of the kidneys, and on the 18th of October, 1869, within two days of completing his Sist year, he closed his earthly career. The half-opened cabinet box on his table, and the unfinished letter on his desk, estified that he was at his post to the last.

estified that he was at his post to the last.

An Exhibition of Costumes.

On the 25th of April a unique exhibition was opened to the London public at the Alexandra Palace, viz., a display of ladies' costumes of the latest fashion, for which a number of valuable prizes were distributed, the good taste of the articles displayed, combined with economy, being the points considered in the awards. The costumes exhibited all belong to the present summer and spring season of 1876. A special prize was offered for handsome historic costumes exhibited all belong to the present summer and spring season of 1876. A special prize was offered for handsome historic costumes, atac, character, and value unlimited, but there were no competitors in this class; and for the other special prize, viz., for the beat novelty in ladies' dress, there were only four exhibits—a carriage dress, a rinking suit, and two polonaises, one gray and the other cream-color, labeled "dust-evaders," made of a light alpaca-like material, resembling ordinary dust cloaks. The rinking costume was of a light kinckerbocker cloth, with a boituse polonaise, edged with natural-colored ostrich-feather trimming, interspersed with round pendent silver buttons, and made short; there was a pink hat to match. The carriage dress was a long black velvet skirt and habit bodice, with a light brown shade of brocaded silk introduced upon the back of the bodice and as a tunic, the effect being rather too prononce. For the ordinary prizes there were twelve classes, with a first and second prize to each. The costumes were all displayed in the concert-room, each class on a distinct raised platform having overhead a canopy of prettily arranged white muslin, draped with white flowers.

An Honest Debtor. AB Honest Debtor.

Boston Acceptage.

Fifty years ago Mary Sturtevant was a tailoress, and made a coat for David R. Campbell, who has just given five towns of the State of Vermont \$5,000 each for the poor. His bill

amounted to 3s ftl, and when he went to pay up she was not in, and, as they both soon left town, he failed to hand her the money. She was after-ward married, had a son, and became a widow, and he went through a long business experience, becoming wealthy. One day, in 1869, she re-ceived a letter from him, in which he stated that he had just learned where she was, and inclosed the money, with interest. The money was given to the Consumptive Home.

Close cash buyers will do well to examine good and prices at Holton & Hildreth's, 225 and 277
State street. Their goods are first-class, and prices below others. Remember their numbers.

DEATHS

OSBORN—Sabbath afternoon, May 28, Emily L. Illsley, wife of Frank C. Osborn.
Funeral services at the residence, No. 5 Wellington place, near corner of Forty-sixth-st. and Woodlawn-av., Monday, May 29, at 4 p. m. Friends will take Illinois Central train at 3 o'clock from Central Depot to Kenwood station. Remains will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

FORSYTH—At No. 3 Groveland Park, at 6:15
p. m., Abigail C., wife of James Foreyth. Notice
of funeral hereafter.

FOR Ogdensburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.
ALLEN—May 28, suddenly, Prof. George Allen,
LL. D., of Philadelphia, in his 68th year, father of
Heman Allen, A. M., of this city.

WEST—Caroline P., wife of E. A. West, May 28,
Funeral at residence, 109 South Peoria-st, at
1:30 to-day, the 29th, by carriage to Oakwood.

TRUMAN—May 28, Eleanor E., infant daughter
of A. E. and the late Elizabeth M. Truman.

Funeral Monday, May 29, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
from 396 Indiana avenue.

DWIGHT—At South Evanston, in the 60th year
of her age, Mrs. Lucy S. Dwight, wife of Timothy
Dwight.

The remains are taken to New Haven. Conn. for The remains are taken to New Haven, Conn., for

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av

GREAT SALE OF 10,000 LIVE BIRDS

of every kind, choice Pigeons and Poultry, Animals, Fish, etc., etc. The entire stock of STRICK-LAND, taxidermist and dealer, No. 212 West

AT AUCTION, Monday and Tuesday, May 29 and 30, 1876. The whole comprises one of the greatest varieties in the West. Full particulars in hand-bills. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE

Fine Family Carriage, Full Leather-Top Buggies, Full Leather-Top Phaetons, 2 Part Earlier-Top Fractions,
3 Open Buggies,
1 Democrat Wagon, 2 seats,
2 Express Wagons,
5 Sets Single & Double Express do.,
2 Sets Single & Double Express do., WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 30, at 10 o'clock, at Butters & Co. 's Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wa-

at Butters & Co. 8 Sances. bash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE. Wednesday Morning, May 31, at 9:30 o'clock. At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

ASSORTED GLASSWARE WHITE GRANITE WARE, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Carpets, Fine Table Cuffery

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

THURSDAY MORNING, June 1, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BANKRUPT SALE. ENTIRE OUTFIT

Of the Coalyard of AHRENS & BEHRENS, Bankrupts, No. 296 West Van Buren-st., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, at 10 o'clock.

Seven Horses, 4 Double Wagons, 4 Single Wagons, 1 Buggy, 3 sets Double Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, 1 Buggy Harness, Office Building, Office Furniture, Platform Scale, Frame Stable and Shed, lot Slabs, Cordwood, Coal, etc., etc.

Also at same time and place, the following property belonging to the estate of NELSON BROS. & BARHYAT, Bankrupts. Three Horses, 3 Double Wagons, 2 Single Wag ns, 1 Cart, 1 Top Buggy, 5 sets Harness. By order of ROBT, E. JENKINS, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

## DRY GOODS. Large and very attractive sale of choice seasons

CARPETS. Large special sale 100 rolls Carpetings at B o'clock. The attention of dealers is called to the same.

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68 and 70 Wabash-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers of WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 9% a. m. will be UNEQUALED in QUALITY and VARIETY, an examination of which is solicited.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On THURSDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock, To close without reserve,
25 Carriages, Open and Top Buggies,
Phaetons, Side-Bar Road Wagons,
Democrat Wagons, and Harnesses.
G. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. On Thursday, June 1, at 9:30 o'clock,

We are constantly receiving car loads of Furniture. Dealers and consumers will find it to their advan-tage to attend our sales of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN ROOM, AND KITCHEN
FURNITURE,
Lounges, Mirrors, Parlor and Office Deaks, Plated
and Walnu. Frame Show Cases, Carpets, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, &c. An elegant Plano and
Parlor Organ, without reserve, at 11 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 84 and 88 Randolph-st.

For TUESDAY Morning, May 30, at 9:30 o'cl's SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE AT OUR STORES. New Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FUR-NITURE. Carpets, Cook Stoves, Ice-chests, Geo-eral Housekeeping Gooks. 100 packages Ground Spices to the trade. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION Tuesday Morning, May 30, at 9:30 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. BUSINESS DIRECTORY. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

L'URST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPA
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VOLUME 30.

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STOCKHOLDERS MEET The Annual Meeting of the Stock Bondholders of this Company, for the Directors, pursuant to law, and for the of other business, will be held at the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the next, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their by presenting their voting bonds at the Company, No. 52 Wall-st. New York tration, on or before the 1st of May presenting their voting bonds at the Company, No. 52 Wall-st. New York tration, on or before the 1st of May presenting their Voting bonds at the Company, No. 52 Wall-st. New York tration, on or before the 1st of May presenting their KERP, Free M. L. SYKES, Jn., 8

EDUCATIONAL. VALE COLLEGE—In response to quests, an examination for admit Undergraduate Academical Departme Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, beginning on Friday m 30, at 9 o'clock. The place of the example announced in the city papers of dut further information, address the Secret College, New Haven, Conn.

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